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The Bombay Chronicle

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The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
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VOL. XVIII NO 173– BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

MALAVIYAJI MOVES AUDIENCE TO TEARS.

"Prosecution Has Failed To Establish Case."

COMMISSIONER "ACTED AGAINST SPIRIT OF LAW."

"A Petulant Child Spoiled By Bad Treatment."

"SIR E. HOTSON HAD NO BUSINESS TO COME IN."

"We Expect No Justice From This Court," Says Sardar.

"I challenge that even the Secretary of State cannot prevent a free citizen from going along a public thoroughfare, I joined the procession when I heard that Mrs. Hansa Mehta was leading it, and there were thousands of other women in it, and my sisters were likely to be assaulted by police. Then, I thought it my duty not to see the humiliation of my countrymen, the police, beating innocent, unarmed people in the procession". In these intensely feeling terms did Pandit Malaviya address the Court on Monday morning when the hearing of the case against Congress leaders was resumed. "I am defending myself not with a view to seek an acquittal but with a desire to give the world a glimpse of the real situation with regard to this and **other similar prosecutions**", when Panditji added these words a wave of feeling passed through the gathering in the court, many of whom were seen in tears.

SUFFERINGS OF PEOPLE DESCRIBED.

Panditji described the all-night vigil and sufferings of the women who were drenched in the rain during the fourteen hours interval when Tilak day procession was stopped and said: "The Police Commissioner had not the humanity to feel for these women who were exposed to the inclement weather and were squatting patiently all the time. A man in public service who is so callous does not deserve to be in that service. After all he is a public servant and not a tyrant".

The court room was buzzing with the subdued wishpers of a large crowd of spectators who had thronged to witness during the trial.

A strong posse of policemen and sergeants practically guarded the court premises, and regulated admission. Over two thousand people lined the pavements outside the court precincts and waited anxiously for the result of the case.

Among the distinguished visitors in the court room were Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Mrs. Jawharlal Nehru, Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-Speaker of the Assembly and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the local "War Council".

A MILD FLUTTER IN COURT.

At quarter past eleven Pandit Radhakant, son of Pandit Malaviyaji, entered the court room heavily laden with legal books which created a mild flutter among the spectators.

A round of applause and clapping signalled the entry of Sardar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Malaviya and other accused in the court room. Pandit Malaviya and the Sardar were offered chairs to sit.

The trial arose out of the Congress leaders taking part in the Tilak Day procession on August 1. The accused in this case are (1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, (2) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, (3) Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, (4) Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, (5) Mr. S. D. Palekar, (6) Baboobhai Javeri, (7) Dr. N. S. Hardikar, (8) Mr. Ramkant Mehta, (9) Mr. K. J. Narayan Iyer, (10) Mr. H. Venkatram, (11) Shrimati Ratanben Mehta, (12) Miss Maniben Pate' (13) Mrs. Harnam Kuver and (14) Mrs. Amrat Kuver.

MALAVIYAJI'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

"I wish to say a few word about my taking part in the proceedings of this case." said Malaviyaji in the course of his written statement to the Court.

"I have put a few questions to the witness and put my arguments in brief not with a view to defend myself or to seek an acquittal. I hold that circumstanced as the law courts in India are to-day, those who are prosecuted for alleged political offences have much reason on their side in deciding not to defend themselves. I have therefore refrained from summoning defence witnesses I have also put at the lowest the lawless nature of the action taken by the executive authorities in attempting to supress the people and with a desire to give the world a glimpse of the real situation with regard to this and other similar prosecutions.

PANDITJI'S ARGUMENTS.

The exhibit which the prosecution put forward as an order under sec. 23 (1) b of the Bombay Police Act which was served upon the president of the Bombay War Council on the basis of which he and other accused had been charged was not an order but only a letter of request. Whatever may be its formal description, it does not confirm to the prohibitory order as required under the Code of Criminal Procedue and does not contain a definite prohibition or direction as to what shall or shall not be done. Nor was this alleged order notified and published for the knowledge of the public or of the accused. Exhibit 1 was only sent to the President. The alleged order cannot be held to be an order under Section 23 I b inasmuch as it does not prescribe any route for the procession.

COURT'S OPINION.

"After the evidence for the prosecution was closed, and the accused refused to make any statement or call any evidence and thus the whole case had been closed, the Court expressed its opinion that exhibit 1 was not an Order under Section 23 I b under which the accused could be convicted and that it did not comply with the provisions of Section 23 I b inasmuch as it did not prescribe any route, the Public Prosecutor asked for time to look up this law point and the case was adjournment for argument.

"On reassembling of the Court after two hours the Public Prosecutor asked the Court to adjourn the case and summon the Commissioner of Police as a Court witness. The accused objected to this further evidence being admitted as the Commissioner being the "de facto" complainant, he should not be examined as a Court witness especially at the stage the case had reached.

The Court overruled the objection and the Police Commissioner was examined. He put forward an entirely new case, viz., the disobedience of the Order which is alleged to have been given by the Commissioner to accused No. 1 to disperse the crowd. It is admitted on behalf of the prosecution that accused No. 1 was neither an organiser nor in charge of the procession, nor was he bound under any special or general law to disperse the crowd.

"DEFECTS OF VERBAL ORDER."

"This so-called verbal order was communicated only to me and Sardar Vallabhbhai and to no other accused. This verbal order also contained both the defects which existed in Exhibit 1 and was a mere request was not a prohibition and did not prescribe any route. If the order is still considered to be legal, then the question is whether the assembly was unlawful."

COMMISSIONER CROSS-EXAMINED.

Pandit Malaviyaji at the outset requested the court to call Sir Earnest Hotson to give evidence because he contended the Police Commissioner gave the order to disperse the procession after consulting the Home Member. He submitted that the regulation and control of traffic was the concern of the Police Commissioner and the Home Member had no business to butt in. From the fact that Mr. Healy, the Police Commissioner, had seen the Home Member just prior to the dispersal of the procession, Malaviyaji inferred that the action was instigated by the Home Member and the Commissioner left to himself would not have taken such drastic action, which as a matter of fact he did not take for full fourteen hours.

The Magistrate said he would allow Malaviyaji to cross-examine Mr. Healy on the point. In his evidence Mr. Healy denied having communicated with the Home Member. He, however, saw on his arrival at Bori Bunder and had a ten minutes talk with him which he did not recollect." Mr. Healy admitted that he asked the Home Member whether he approved of the dispersing the procession to which the Home Member gave assent.

The Magistrate subsequently rejected Pandit Malaviya's application to call the Home Member as prosecution witness.

MAGISTRATE WAS PRESENT.

The proceedings commenced at 11.30 a.m.

Pandit Malaviyaji invited attention of the court to the report appearing in the press that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was on the scene when the Tilak Day procession was held up.

Magistrate: Yes I was there, but only for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Malaviyaji: It is also reported that you had a conversation with Mr. Healy.

Magistrate: I casually asked the Police Commissioner as to how the position stood. He told me that the processionists had squatted down and the police were standing, and I added that if I was wanted he would 'phone me up.

Malaviyaji: It also appears from the reports that Sir Earnest Hotson, the Home Member was present at Bori Bunder on the day in question.

"I DON'T KNOW."

Magistrate: I do not know anything about that.

Malaviyaji: From the statement made by Mr. Healy it seems that he had a conversation with Sir Earnest Hotson before he passed orders that the processionists should disperse. In view of this fact, I request that Sir Earnest

(Continued on page 5.)

INDUS FLOODS COVER 20,089 MILES.

Rly. Line In Danger.

DARING DACOITIES CONTINUE.

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

Official reports of the Upper Sind floods now reaching Karachi regarding the position at noon today show grave danger to the railway between Habibkot and Ruk, where the torrent of water threatens to wash away a large section of the line. The flood now covers an area of two hundred square miles.

BARRAGE CANAL BREACHED.

The North-Western Perennial Barrage Canal was breached near Taki last night, and the waters are rushing towards Aurangabad. The Amrot-Garhi Yasin Ruk road is under water.

Last night a Hindu-Muslim fracas occurred in Sukkur, near the post office. Knives were freely used and there were several casualties.

Many daring dacoities are reported from the flooded areas.

Serious danger still exists that Quetta may be cut off from Upper Sind.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE VICTIM.

To-day's Funeral Procession.

Hargovind Lalji, a member of the Dhobi Talao "Prabhat Pheri" who was in the Tilak Procession died on Monday at the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel as a result of the severe injuries received in the police lathi charge.

After the Coroner's inquiry, his body will be brought to the Congress House and taken to Sonapur for cremation in a procession about 9 o'clock to-day (Tuesday) morning.

Sjt. Ratan Dalal, Editor of the "Revolt" who was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

Sjt. Hakim Majid, member of the Navjiwan Bharat Sangha of Bombay who was sentenced one year's simple imprisonment.

Sherwani To Go On Hunger-Strike?

BECAUSE GOVT. HAVE BROKEN PROMISE AND TREATED HIM AS "B" CLASS PRISONER.

It is understood that Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, a member of the Congress Working Committee, who is an undertrial prisoner arrested in connection with the Tilak Day Procession has threatened to go on hunger strike as a protest against his being treated as "B" Class Prisoner.

GOVERNMENT'S PROMISES BROKEN.

In this connection it is pointed out that an assurance was given in the Legislative Assembly by the Government that all ex-members of the Assembly will be treated as "A" class prisoners. Mr. Sherwani is not only an ex-member of the Assembly but a prominent Barrister and highly respected Muslim Leader.

Of the fourteen accused ten including Sardar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Malaviya are sent to the Byculla Jail pending the judgment in the "Congress Leaders" case till Monday next. The female accused have been sent to the Arthur Road Jail.

TREATED AS "B" CLASS.

It is learnt that Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram are put in "A" Class whereas Mr. Sherwani and Dr. Hardikar are being treated as "B" class prisoners. Both the latter have registered their protest and Mr. Sherwani has declared his intention of going on hunger strike if he is not immediately transferred from "B" class to "A" class.

FOUR DAYS' CONTINUOUS HARTAL.

Bombay Business At Standstill From Saturday To Tuesday.

The Bombay City observed a third day's hartal on Monday for the arrest of Congress leaders. The Cotton Brokers' Association, Bullion Exchange, Hindustani Native Merchants Association the yarn, copper and Brass Merchants' Association, also the cloth markets, and the Stock Exchange closed their business. Most of the shops in Girgaum, Kalbadevi and other localities were also closed.

Most of the above-mentioned associations have remained closed since Saturday.

GANDHI DAY.

Most of the above Associations have resolved to keep business closed to-day (Tuesday) to observe the "Gandhi Day".

"WIDESPREAD REPRESSION AND LAWLESS VIOLENCE OF GOVT."

Working Committee's Strong Condemnation.

25,000 SATYAGRAHIS IN JAIL.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN GUJERAT & BENGAL.

'All-India Prisoners' Day.

The curtain is rung down over the three-days secret deliberations of the Congress Working Committee in Bombay.

The resolutions passed by the Committee are now released for publication by Mr. Raja Rao, permanent Under-Secretary of the Working Committee:—

The Working Committee met at Ram Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on the 30th and 31st July and 1st August 1930, under the Chairmanship of the acting President Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The following members were present on one or more days.

(1) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; (2) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad; (3) Shrimati Kamala Nehru; (4) T. A. K. Sherwani; (5) Shri Mathuradas Tricumji; (6) Shri Jairamdas Doulatram; (7) Lala Dunichand; (8) Shri Deep Narayan Singh and (9) Dr. N. S. Hardiker.

The Committee has adopted the following resolutions:—

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

(a) Having reviewed the progress made by the country in regard to the various items of the programme of Civil Disobedience, the Working Committee congratulates the Nation on the encouraging response, exceeding all expectations, which it had made to the call of the Congress, appreciates the remarkable manifestation of fearlessness and self-sacrifice shown by men and women both young and old in prosecuting the campaign for freedom, notes with gratitude the increasing participation in the present movement by all important minorities and by the Indian Mercantile community and expresses its admiration of the spirit of non-violence demonstrated by the people despite numerous unprovoked assaults, lathi-charges, firings and other atrocious acts, and incarceration of about twenty-five thousand men and women. The Committee fully trusts that whatever the length of the present struggle may be, the people will keep up their attitude of organised but non-violent resistance and that their only answer to progressive repression will be increaed activity and greater readiness for sacrifice in carrying out the National programme.

BEAR PATIENTLY.

The Committee is confident that all sections of the population will bear up patiently under the temporary disorganization of normal life resulting from the acute situation created by the attitude of the Government towards the people and the policy of widespread repression and lawless violence which the Government has been urging and will cheerfully regard any economic loss which may have individually to suffer as part of the price which has to be paid for securing the freedom of their Motherland. The Committee wishes to re-iterate that the strict observance of non-violence by the people in spite of the greatest provocation is absolutely essential in the interest of the success of the campaign and calls upon all Congress organizations and workers to keep this vital aspect of the National Movement prominently in view and place due emphasis upon it at all times in their propaganda.

NEW PROGRAMME.

(b) The Committee directs all Congress organizations to take steps to carry out the following programme in the coming months:

(1) Boycott of foreign cloth. (2) Boycott of liquor and other intoxicants. (3) Boycott of Central and Provincial legislatures. (4) Boycott of British goods. (5) Withdrawal of deposits in Post Boycott of Government officials. Office Savings Bank Account and Postal Cash Certificates. (6) Boycott of Government Loans. (7) (3) Publication among the Police and the Military of Resolution No. 3 passed by the Working Committee on 7th June 1930.

(9) Disobedience of the various repressive ordinances. (10) Preparation for and inauguaration and continuance of a campaign for non-payment of land revenue and/or such other Government tax as the provincial organization may consider necessary and feasible. (11) Setting up, in co-operation with the mercantile community, arbitration boards for the purpose of dealing with the business disputes and the question of mutual payments. (12) Calling upon students of colleges to take full share in the national struggle, even by suspending studies. (13) Withdrawal of support to British Insurance, Banking and Shipping Concerns. (14) Vigorous propaganda for the use of truly Swadeshi articles and support to truly Swadeshi concerns even at a sacrifice.

The Committee expected that the Congress Organisations will carry out as many of the above items as local resources will enable them to do.

ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATURES.

In pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Lahore Congress, urging a complete boycott of the Central and provincial legislatures, and in view of the necessity for the Nation's energy and attention being concentrated on the vigorous continuance of the present mass movement, the Working Committee earnestly appeals to all Indians to abstain from standing as candidates or voting or otherwise participating, directly or indirectly, in the forthcoming elections to the Legislatures.

The Working Committee further calls upon all Congress organizations to take, within their respective areas, all legitimate steps including peaceful picketing wherever necessary and feasible, with a view to dissuading intending candidates from standing for or seeking election and the voters from voting.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN GUJARAT

The Committee congratulates the agriculturists of parts of Gujarat on the determination and spirit of sacrifice with which, in the face of most heartless repression, and consequent economic ruin, they have been prosecuting the campaign of non-payment of taxes with undiminished vigour. The Committee trusts that the Gujarat agriculturist, true to their former traditions, will unflinchingly continue the resistance to the end.

NON-PAYMENT OF CHAUKIDARI TAX.

The Committee congratulates

(Continued on page 3.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
4th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,500
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,883
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
Jany		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,643
28th	Naldera x	16,089
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
11th	Moldavia xx	16,543
18th	Razmak	10,857
25th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
May		
2nd	Mooltan x	20,952
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Single Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	
11th Dec. 1931.	DOMALA	8,427 8,422
26th Mar.	DUMANA	
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,427 8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
6th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th	Vita	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
13th	Karoa	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Steamers.	Arrive.	Leave.
Burma Maru ..	28th July	7th Aug.
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Shunko Maru ..	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Honolulu Maru ..	8th Sept.	22nd Sept.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	30 July	12 Aug.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	---	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
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Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
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A R 2976

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced B.A., B.T., for a first class High School to teach Geography. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2975

WANTED—Educated and energetic youngmen as AGENTS on Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/- plus commission. Rs. 500/- Cash security essential. Apply LAKHANPAL, Lalsingh Buildings, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
A R2973

WANTED.—UNEMPLOYED to Register names for Employment. For terms see personally or send anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Boman Behram Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R2904

WANTED—A Man, experienced in Printing Works for Rangoon, particularly for composing blocks and Printing Labels of matches and well trained in mixing Inks of various colours and shades. Salary according to qualifications. Only those having experience need apply stating previous experience, age and salary required to Box No. 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1336

WANTED—Female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and a NURSE, qualified, experienced for Maternity Home. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste and lowest salary. SETH VITHALDAS RATHI, Beawar.
A 1268

WANTED AGENTS in every town on a commission at the rate of Rs. 45 for securing each set of five customers for getting Harmonium Gramophone, Cycle free under the co-operative scheme. Please apply with an admission fee of Rs. 2 only by money order for rules and other papers. MANAGER, The KUNDU'S INDUSTRIES LTD., 47/3, Sankar Haldar Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., Canning Street, Calcutta.

Profession.

PARSI LADY will tell your future through exceptional powers from your face or photo. Apply Box No. 166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2965

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(F)

FRUITS AND SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES PEARS sent very carefully packed to any part of India by V.P.P. at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bandrola Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F 1324

Trade Announcement.

TUP perfect flat FOOLSCAP German Stencil Duplicator can print hundreds of handwriting and typewriting copies. Price 42/8/- complete. Apply:—GREIF PRODUCTS (INDIA) AGENCY, Poona 2.
T R2951

GOOD CHANCES—SILKY MUSLINS. Universal stripes. Highly appreciated everywhere. Sample 12 yds. 45 ins. Rs. 7-8. Shirts box of 6, neck 15 inches Rs. 9. Postage extra. Money back, if unapproved. Gupta & Co. Chicacole City Ganjam District.
T 1132A

Wanted.

WANTED—One High Pressure Kier with Heater, Centrifugal Pump, etc. in good working condition. Please state capacity with full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 1323

Educational

THE MADRAS TUTORIAL COLLEGE

15 & 16, Angappa Naick St. G. T., Madras.
Estd. 1919. Tel. "Tutoriat".

COACHES STUDENTS FOR

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE

Senior Examination

Write for Prospectus with one anna Stamp to:
M. K. RANGACHARI,
Director.

Matrimonial

A Mahomedan, aged 30. Income Rs. 500, Graduate, wishes to marry a Mahomedan lady or lady of any community if highly educated. Apply Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2866

Loans

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER to invest Rupees Twenty-five Thousand in a lucrative Indian cent per cent paying Industry. No competition or speculation. Golden opportunity. Apply Box No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2974

Public Notices.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of annas -/4/- per share for the year ended 31st March, 1930, on the Ordinary Share Capital, has been declared payable on the 15th August, 1930. Warrants will be issued to registered holders on production of the Mandates posted to them. Payments to Banks will be made on receipt of the usual applications covered by an Idemnity.

By order of the
BURN AND CO.
Managing Agents.
HONGKONG HOUSE,
Calcutta,
The 1st August, 1930.
1342

C. PARAKH AND CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. C. PARAKH AND CO. have REMOVED to 17-19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NANJI BUILDING, 3rd Floor Bombay, from their previous address at 55, Apollo Street, Bombay.
R 2977

NOTIFICATION NO. 1|1930-31

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Health Officer, Baroda Municipality, grade Rs. 300 to 500 plus 50 conveyance allowance, P.M. Only those who are D. P. H. should apply immediately with the testimonials.
Baroda 1st August 1930.

R.J. SAVANT.
Municipal Commissioner,
Baroda.
1347

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS—1931.

The next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence from Monday, the 16th of March, 1931. Private candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination-fee to the Registrar on or before the 1st of October, 1930.
1345

NOTICE.

THE VIRAMGAM MUNICIPALITY wants to introduce Electricity in the town. Those who want to take contract should apply to the undersigned stating terms before 21st August, 1930.

SHIVLAL H. VYAS,
Chairman,
Electricity Committee.
Viramgam, 25-7-30.
1291

Tender.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive sealed Tenders on the Railways authorized from (price of form Rupee (Re. 1|-) per copy) at this Office upto 12 hours on 2 September, 1930, for the purchase of the following unserviceable III Class Sleepers fit for firewood only:—

At Barkhera Stack No.	Approximate quantity in Cubic feet. Cft.
1.	500
2.	631.75
3.	513
4.	800
5.	475
6.	519.75
7.	272
8.	496.125
9.	486
10.	600
11.	744
AT BHOPAL.	
1.	616
2.	835
3.	682
4.	642
5.	705
6.	605
7.	258
8.	112
9.	525
10.	136
11.	324
12.	186
13.	80
14.	433
15.	663
16.	200
17	599
18.	111
19	461
20	382
21	315
22.	815
AT SEHORE.	
1.	162
2.	485
3.	562
4.	200
5.	162
AT MAKSI.	
1.	200
2.	72
3.	400
4.	336
5.	112

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a Cash payment equal to 8 per cent. of the amount of Tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000|-

3. The cubical contents of the sleepers detailed above are only approximate and the intending purchaser should submit his Tender after his personal inspection of the stacks of sleepers, as the Railway takes no responsibility for the correctness of the quantities herein mentioned. No sorting of any kind will be allowed.

4. The Tender must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF UNSERVICEABLE III CLASS SLEEPERS FIT FOR FIREWOOD ONLY AT———." The undersigned reserves the right to accept the highest or any Tender.

5. Loading, Unloading and arrangements for wagons will have to be made by the purchaser.

6. For further particulars and tender forms apply to:—

F. E. ANDERSON
The Divisional Engineer.
G.I.P. Railway Jhansi South.
RSM. 1343

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT JAMMU AND KASHMIR CIVIL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Stationery Tender" addressed to the Controller Civil Supplies Srinagar will be received by 30th September, 1930, for the supply of various stationery articles for the period from middle of October, 1930, to the middle of October 1931. The tenders should bear the mark A. B. C. D. or E as classified below:—

A Paper and Envelopes
B Miscellaneous articles
C Blank book, File boards etc.,
D Cloth
E Type and duplicator accessories.

Tender forms A, B, C, D and E giving details of total requirements and conditions of contract obtainable on payment of -|8|- per individual form from the undersigned. Tenderers may quote for one or more groups.

C. R. KOHLI.
Controller Civil Supplies.
Dated Srinagar the 23rd July 1930.
1346

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 597 of 1930.

Re JETHMAL MAGNIRAM, UMEDMUL JETHMUL and NEMICHAND JETHMUL, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on a joint family business in the name and style of Messrs. Magniram Khushal and Co. as Shroffs at Bhat Bazaar and residing at Vallabhdas Tejpal's House, Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay.
Debtors.

Ex parte: HIMATRAM DOLATRAM: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 1st day of August 1930 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.
Dated this 1st day of August 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
1249

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MUSJID (BHISTI MOHOLLA).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Nanubhai & Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Talsaji Manrupji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Ebrahim Habib who has been adjudicated an insolvent and the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th November 1927 and Further Charges dated 21st February 1928 and 10th March 1928 sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on TUESDAY, the 5th August 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari Land with dwelling house at Jackeria Musjid Road by admeasurement 138 square yards and registered in the Collectors Records under New No. A/2260 and part of New Survey No. 2992 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2685 Street Nos. 519 to 529, New No. 55 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1437 of Mandvi Division.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Nanubhai & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 201 BALES COTTON AND LOOSE COTTON IN BORAS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lloyd's Agency Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock No. 5 Shed, on account of the concerned the following damaged Cotton:—

EX. S.S. "CROSSHILL"
201 BALES COTTON AND LOOSE COTTON IN BORAS.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

PATHE presents
LUCKY IN LOVE
Pathe Picture
EMPIRE THEATRE
Daily Change of Programme
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
LOVE OF SUNYA
The bewitching Star in a New Reel.
EMPRESS THEATRE
Daily Change of Programme
TO-DAY AT 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"CHANG"
THE
Great Wild Animal Picture

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE INFORMATION BOX.

List Of Manufacturers And Dealers Of Swadeshi Perfumes And Hair Oils.

The United Chemical and Perfumery Works, Phulnivas Building, Civil Lines, Ajmere.

Pt. Mathuraprasad Kedarnath The Swadeshi Stores, Bori Bunder, Bombay.

The Royal Chemical Works, Shri Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

The Effex Chemical Co., 13, Parvati Mansions, Lamington Road, Bombay.

Vaidya Bhasker Krishna Marathe, Jitaker's Chawl, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.

The Kelvin Chemical Co. 10 Dhus Wadi.

The Toilet Manufacturing Co. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, 47, Narayan Mundali St., Madras.

N. M. Mody and Co., Prathna Samaj, Bombay, Opera House, Bombay, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Lamington Road, Bombay.

The Gujarat Soap and Industrial Works, Baroda.

The Diamond Soap Co., Swadeshi Stores, Bori Bunder, Bombay 2.

THE APOSTLE OF SWARAJ.

—:o:—

A Tribute To Lokamanya Tilak

(BY T. L. VASWANI.)

There are misconceptions about the man his work. 'Too combative"—some said of Tilak. There was in him the battle-spirit; but he battled for the right. And deep below that "combative" mind was a gentle heart that moved in sympathy with the masses of India. They called him an 'Avatar'—not without some reason. He loved them; his "combat" with Government grew out of a heart that loved the people. Professor Rushbrook Williams writes in "India in 1900" that Tilak "stood for Brahman supremacy over India and for Brahman control of India's destinies." The young professor only reflects an Anglo-Indian prejudice against the great patriot. Tilak stood for freedom, not for supremacy of this or that. People vs. Bureaucracy—That, to Tilak's mind, was the meaning of the Indian struggle. "A perpetual thorn in the side of the administration", says Professor Rushbrook Williams of the Lokmanya. Burke denounced the misdeeds of Warren Hastings and was acclaimed a "patriot" of the "Empire". Tilak denounced the bureaucracy and was sent to jail—thrice. Tilak did not wish India to be an imitation of England. He wanted India to be herself,—a nation of free citizens loyal to the Indian ideal of life. Therefore he wanted his countrymen to have the inspiration of Indian history and Indian literature. Therefore he inaugurated the Sivaji festival denounced in those days as "sedition". By an irony of fate the Prince of Wales to-day honours Sivaji whom Anglo-Indian critics of Tilak's day called a "little robber-chief". The Lokamanya was an ardent advocate of "autonomy" at a time when the majority of Indian politicians believed in the politics of "petition". He recognised the truth, over a generation ago, that liberty trains a people in the School of Liberty. Liberty has an educational value for a nation. Every year and every month and every day that we bear the yoke of a bureaucratic system, we become less and less vital for a life of freedom. That is the deepening tragedy of India. And part of that tragedy is the economic exhaustion of the people. Tilak realised, as very few of Indian politicians have, this double tragedy—economic and political—of India. His soul rose in revolt against the forces which are trying to defeat the purpose of our race. And it was a part of our bad national 'Karma' that he died in the midst of a "development". The secret of the man was this; he dared to believe. Not many of the English-educated hearkened to his voice at first; but he dared to believe. For years together his party did not seem to be in power; yet he dared to believe. The bureaucracy sent him to jail and seemed to triumph; still he dared to believe. He worshipped a free India in the depths of his soul. And thinking of him this day, thinking of all he has meant for the life of the nation, I salute him with a reverent heart as the Guru of Indian Swaraj.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

At a meeting of students held on the 29th July a provisional Committee consisting of the undersigned was appointed to enlist members for the above Union. Any student studying either in a college or vocational institution as well as students who have suspended their studies for the present National Movement are eligible for membership.

Students desiring further information should see one of the undersigned at Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge between 5 p.m hood, French Bridge between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. (S. T.)

C. C. Chagla, Kapila Master, Taher Kathawala, C. M. Desai, K. M. Paymaster, Freny Bhesania.

BOMBAY AMUSMENTS

—:o:—

"Jazz Heaven" At Wellington.

"Jazz Heaven," a dramatic musical film with a theme that is a far departure from the conventional motion picture is shown at the Wellington Talkies this week. This Radio Pictures' production is a bright, tuneful musical romance with Sally O'Neil singing for the first time on the screen, and John Mack Brown playing the piano in the role of a young composer. Brown is cast as a song writer struggling for recognition that is slow in coming until the girl rooming next door to him, introduces him to her bosses. The girl, in her efforts to help, puts herself into situations the boy misunderstands. In the end, however, everything goes all right, and success, love and all that go with them begin taking the whip hand.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Picture fans who were thrilled by Rod La Rocque's football playing as an Indian in "Braveheart" and as an Inglishman seeking thrills in battles with Grecian bandits in "Stand and Deliver" will be more than delighted with his impersonation of a young Argentino athlete and football player in his latest stellar vehicle, "Hold 'Em Yale!", a De Mille studio production for Pathe which will be on view at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road during this current week.

"The Bondman" At Pathe.

Pathe Cinema are showing from Saturday the 2nd August the long awaited for film masterpiece, 'The Bondman'. No expense has been spared in the filming of this picture, actual scenes depicted in the book having been shot in the Isle of Man and Sicily. The story briefly told runs as follows:—

Two half-brothers, Jason and Michael, took an oath, one on the dagger of vengeance, the other on the cross of repentance. Michael left the Isle of Man and his sweetheart Greeba, to take up a post in Sicily. Hot on vengeance Jason comes to the Isle of Man and falls in love with Greeba. As she does not hear from Michael for three years she concludes he is dead and consents to wed Jason. But then the news comes that owing to a revolt Michael has been made President Greeba goes out to him and Jason follows. He attempts to assassinate Michael, and is sent to the sulphur mines. Michael is deposed and sent also. He is blined in an explosion. His execution is fixed, but Jason steps in as his protector, gets him away with Greeba to England and stands in his stead as his brother's bondman.

The programme includes Pathe Super Gazette, containing latest news from all over the world, and now shown exclusively at Pathe.

INDIAN FILM AT OPERA HOUSE.

During this week another Krishna film will be shown, this being titled "Bakavali," which is rendered in English as "The Mortal Prince and the Celestial Flower." Apart from the fact that the outdoor scenes were taken amidst beautiful scenery in Ujjain, special pains have been taken to ensure faithful representations of the interiors, which reproduce almost to the smallest detail some of the

MONDAY'S ARRESTS.

List of Volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort on the 4th August:—

Shambu Purshottam; Lakhamsi Virji; Narsingram Rangaya; Dhondu Gopal; Thukaram; Jeram Hanusing Rajaramsingh; Mahadev Baboo; Laxman [illegible]; Shantilal Kotalal [illegible]war Balkrishna Kulkarni; Hadaiya Malangia; [illegible] Punjari.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: [illegible]-8-30 at Colaba Point 0.05 in; at J. J. Hospital [illegible] in.

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 77.83 in; at Fort 41.18 in; at [illegible] Hospital 39.40 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 19[illegible] Colaba Point 59.05 in; at Fort [illegible].62 in; at J. J. Hospital 57.70 in.

Total for the corresponding period of [illegible] Colaba Point 42.89 in; at Fort [illegible] in; at J. J. Hospital [illegible].

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS: (1) Takli Procession from Congress House, 8 a.m. (2) Public Meeting Azad Maidan, 6-30 p.m. (3) Public Meeting at N. Sayaji Wadi, Dadar, 3 p.m. (4) Ladies' Meeting, Bhagini Seva Mandir Hall, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PHERY SANGH.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries the Akhil Bharat Phery Sangh request all Volunteer Corps to be present at Chaupaty Sands on Wednesday the 6th August at 5-30 (a.m.) sharp and also at 6-30 p.m. for the meeting.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Shree Bhattia Seva Samaj will perform adrama on Monday 11th instant at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Theatre in aid of Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers, a new play composed by Rajanan 'Kalivadli" ("Passing Clouds)." Tickets can be obtained at Pravasi Stores, Kalbadevi, Bombay, 2, or from Mr. Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Congress House, Bombay 4.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

The third ordinary general meeting of the above will be held at the headquarters of the Institute at the above address on Wednesday, (the 6th instant) at 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 3rd instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 3th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with mails from London of 31st ultimo left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

NATIVE PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATIONS.

There will be a general meeting of the Anandali in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 12 noon (B.T.)

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi for Ladies only when Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Shartabai Vengasarkar (Desa Sevika Sangh), Kamalabai Prabhu and Sjt. T. R. Narwane will address the meeting on "Gandhi Day."

"TENANT OWNERSHIP HOUSING."

At the special meeting held recently in the Corporation Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Ribeiro, I.C.E. Land Manager Bombay Municipality, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni organising Secretary of the "Tenant-ownership Housing and Municipal Co-operative Institute" delivered a lecture in connection with "Tenant-ownership Housing" to develop the vacant land owned by the Bombay Municipality as well as by the Improvement Trust. He said, at the outset, that he was at last able to inaugurate "ownership Housing Scheme" based on the Scottish Amicable Building society's model. The Bombay Government, has not yet introduced "Tenant-ownership System" though "Tenancy-coroperativeship A Housing scheme, was introduced in March 1914. Since then, several Co-operative Housing Societies for different communities were started in various places of the city and its suburbs. But, not even one of them is based on "ownership system" Mr. Kulkarni, then, stated that Mr. R. H. A. Delves the chief officer of the Bombay Improvement Trust, as per suggestions made by Mr. Framji Billa Retired Senior Asstt. Engineer of the Bombay Municipality and by himself has submitted the scheme for ownership Housing on the Improvement Trust land, to the Bombay Government on most favourable terms. Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand) for ownership building. The new scheme would be much more beneficial than the "Khar Road" (state aided) Government Housing Scheme. And the success of this pioneer movement, would certainly develop the revenue of the Bombay Municipality by getting additional income in the way of house-tax, water-tax and Halal-khor tax etc. But, he was sorry to say that the Municipality of Bombay, has not yet moved the Government, to amend the Existing Municipal Act, fine room in the palace in Ujjain.

CONCERT TO HELP POLITICAL SUFFERERS.

Th Nationalist Christian Party's Concert in aid of the Political Sufferers' Fund, will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday the 6th instant at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY'S CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Meetings And Processions.

—:o:—

VISAPUR JAIL AGAIN.

On receiving a wire from Sir E. Hotson, Home Member of the Bombay Government, Mr. Mulraj Kursondas and Mr. Vithaldas, members of the Visapur Jail Public Enquiry Committee went to Visapur on Sunday morning. The same at 10 o'clock in the morning, they had a discussion with the Home Member in the presence of the Inspector General of Prisons, Major Doyle, District Collector of Ahmednagar, Mr. Bhansali, Magistrate, Mr. Mehta and the Surgeon General.

The party then went round the prison and examined the condition of 1,100 Satyagrahi prisoners confined there.

Arrested At Whiteaway's.

12 Congress Volunteers were arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops at White Away Laid. law and other places on Hornby Road on Monday.

Alleged Illtreatment At Visapur.

(Through Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.):—

Seven volunteers discharged from Visapur jail reached the Congress Office to-day. They told a miserable tale of the way they were treated, the food they were given and the indifferent health most of them kept.

All the seven had stomach and skin trouble and they looked very much broken down. When they reported to the jail authorities of their sickness they were told to go home and were given their discharge.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Two Sevadal volunteers V. Y. Chavan and Vaid, who had been announcing the meeting at Bhatia Mahajanwadi on the 3rd by beating thalis, were arrested by the police at Kala Chowki and were sentenced to three weeks' simple imprisonment at the mazgaon police court.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

MEETING FOR SEVIKAS.

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh.)

A meeting for Sevikas will be held at Sikhanandas Dharmshala to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. when Srimati Kasturbai Gandhi and Mrs. Kamala Nehru will speak. All Sewikas are expected to be present.

PICKETING SEVIKAS.

Those Sewikas who are not picketing in the morning are expected to be present in the takli P-ocession to start from the Congress House to-day at 6 a.m. to celebrate Gandhi Day.

Cloth Picketing Sewikas are expected to be present at Sukhanands Dharmshala at the time given to their batches, as usual.

"GANDHI DAY" TAKLI PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a Takli procession will start from the Congress House to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. and end at Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi It will go through Girgaum Road, Dadyseth Agiary Lane.

"GANDHI DAY" AT VILE PARLE.

The "Gandhi Day" will be celebrated by ladies to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. in the Bhagini Seva Mandir Hall, Vile Parle, (near the public park . when Shrimati Padmavati Desai will speak on National work and Self-Purification."

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE MEETING.

"An urgent meeting of all the representatives of all the Associations will be held at the Congress House on Tuesday at 1-30 p.m. to push forward the Boycott Programme with greater vigour. All the said Associations are therefore requested to send their representatives.

DHOBIES NOT TO WASH KHADDAR CLOTHES.

—:o:—

Loyalist Raja Saheb's Novel Ukase.

VIZAGAPATAM, Aug. 1

Specific instances of the measures taken by the Raja Saheb of Parlakimedi to ban khaddar in the Samsthanam are now available.

In the name of the Principal of the Raja's College, Parlakimedi, a notice has been issued to the teachers and students of the college that strong disciplinary action will be taken against anyone who participates in the present national movement by wearing khaddar.

NOTICE TO WASHERMEN.

It would appear that public notices are being sent to washermen that they would not be permitted to get firewood from the Samsthanam forests if they wash khaddar clothing of any of the citizens of Parlakimedi. The reading of puranam which had been regularly going on for a number of years in the temple of Sri Venkateswaraswami in Parlakmed was peremptorily stopped just a week ago under the orders of Mr. Parnandi Jagannadha Swami, M.A., L.T., Principal of the College, on the ground that the people who gathered together in the temple to hear the purana kalakshepam formed an unlawful assembly as some of them were going there clothed in khaddar Even shelter has been refused in the Raja Saheb's choultry in Parlakimedi to persons who wear khaddar. A band of the members of some Seva Mandal of Calcutta who went to Parlakimedi in their tour in these parts for collecting funds for the institutions of the Mandal were turned out for no other reason than that they were wearing khaddar. The servants and other employees of the Samsthanam have been ordered on pain of dismissal not to put on khaddar. At a recent meeting of the Council, at the instance of Mr. Parnandi Jagannadha Swami, all the members of the Council were strictly enjoyed not to wear khaddar.—The "Hindu".

"WIDESPREAD REPRESSION AND LAWLESS VIOLENCE OF GOVT."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

the people of Bihar on the inauguration of the campaign of non-payment of the Chaukdari tax and hopes that they will continue rigorously to pursue the programme whatever the repression they may have to face and the sacrifice they may have to make.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that preparations are also afoot in parts of Bengal for the launching of a similar campaign.

BREACH OF FOREST LAW.

The Working Committee notes with satisfaction the launching of the movement for the breach of the Forest laws in parts of the Central Provinces, Berar, Karnatak and Maharastra, appreciates the sacrifices of the people of these provinces and is fully confident that they will keep up the movement to the end in spite of all forms of repression.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

This Committee puts on record its appreciation of the response made by the dealers in foreign cloth to the call of the country in regard to the programme of boycott and congratulates them on the spirit of sacrifice which they have shown in stopping further purchases, cancelling existing orders and suspending the sale of present stocks.

The Committee has very carefully considered the representations made to it by some of the dealers in foreign cloth, describing the difficulties they have had to undergo and the losses they have borne and will have to bear owing to a complete stoppage of sales and despatch of foreign cloth and while recognising the fact that the complete boycott of foreign cloth will result in losses to them, the Committee has confidence that, in company with other sections of the Indian nation which also have had to sacrifice a great deal in the present great fight for freedom, dealers in foreign cloth will cheerfully bear the hardships caused by the situation and contribute their full share towards the success of the national struggle and continue to refrain from dealing in foreign cloth in any manner within the limits of India.

VISAPUR JAIL INQUIRY.

The Working Committee places on record its appreciation of the services rendered by Shri Balubhai T. Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Shri Mooraj Karsondas and Shri Vithaldas Bhagwandas in making an inquiry into the treatment meted out to political prisoners in the Visapur jail.

Having pursued their Report, this Committee most emphatically condemns the barbarous and inhuman treatment to which political prisoners in the Visapur Jail are being subjected in regard to matters relating to accommodation, food, sanitary and medical arrangements and the behaviour of warders and some of the jail officials, and regards the existence of such a jail as a blot on any administration. While strongly of the opinion that the cruel and heartless manner in which the Satyagrahi prisoners are being dealt with is calculated to terrorize and cowdown the Satyagrahis, the Committee expresses its heart-felt sympathy with the sufferings which the Visapur Jail prisoners are bearing up for the sake of the country's cause and feels confident that all the prisoners will brave the cruelties to which they are being subjected.

The Committee urges all Congress Organizations to give the widest publicity to facts relating to the Visapur Jail on the occasion of the Political Prisoners' Day with a view to exposing the barbarities perpetrated in that jail.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY.

This Committee strongly condemns the invidious distinctions on which the present classification of political prisoners is based and the consequent harsh treatment meted out to almost all political workers now in jail who are being confined at night within closed doors during all seasons of the year, offered unwholesome food and denied minimum amenities of human life. This Committee however, places on record its high appreciation of the willing and cheerful manner in which the political prisoners are bearing up under the hardships imposed on them during their incarceration and appoints Sunday the 10th of August as the Political Prisoners Day, for the purpose of an all India demonstration of sympathy with the sufferings of the political prisoners. The Committee recommends that on that day all the workers and volunteers and the people at large should observe fast and the Congress Committee should organise processions and hold public meetings at which the ill-treatment of political prisoners should be strongly condemned.

WOMEN AND THE MOVEMENT.

The Working Committee places on record its grateful tribute to the women of India for the noble part they are progressively playing in the present struggle for national freedom and the readiness they have increasingly shown to brave assaults, abuses, lathi-charges and imprisonments while carrying on the Congress work. In particular, the Committee congratulates Deshbandhavi Subamma, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Lilawati Munshi, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Hasan Imam and others on their contributions to the national movement and on their arrest and conviction for the country's cause.

TRIBUTE TO PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU AND DR. SYED MAHMUD.

This Committee places on record its high appreciation of the great services rendered to the country by Pandit Motilal Nehru and warmly congratulates him and Dr. Syed Mahmud on the special privilege earned by them, of having been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment as Acting President and General Secretary, respectively of the Congress Working Committee, in consequence of its being declared an unlawful association.

PESHAWAR ENQUIRY REPORT.

The President explained the circumstances under which the non-official Peshawar Inquiry Report was not available.....for discussion by the Working Committee and he hoped that the Committee would deal with the recommendations made in the report as soon as it was printed and made available.

The Committee confirmed the advance of Rs. 1,500 made by the Acting President to Mr. R. S. Pandit, the Secretary of the Inquiry Committee, for printing the Report.

The Working Committee resolved that the papers relating to the contract entered into by the Secretary of the Inquiry Committee with the Managing Editor, "Indian Daily Mail" shall be referred to a lawyer for such action as he may advise.

GANDHI CAP.

This Committee congratulates all those who have disobeyed the magesterial ban on Gandhi Cap and gone to jail and trusts that the people of Andhra will continue to resist the absurd order prohibiting the wearing of Gandhi Cap in Guntur.

The Working Committee reaffirmed about Indians in Military and Police forces regarding social boycott of certain Government officials condemning the issues of repressive ordinances by the Viceroy, advising the Indian public not to buy or accept any fresh bonds of the Government of India, directing Congress Committees and attend organisations to continue to function as before in spite of being declared unlawful Associations, and paying a tribute to Babu Rajendraprasad and Pundit Sunderlal.

CORPORATION ADJOURNS

—:o:—

AS PROTEST AGAINST LEADERS' ARRESTS

The Corporation assembling on Monday adjourned as a protest against the arrests of Congress leaders.

MR. CHOWNA AS USUAL!

The motion of adjournment moved by Mr. Narayanlal, Bansilal and seconded by Mr. Shivdas Champsey was opposed by Mr. Chowna who pointed out that they had got a heavy agenda to go through.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday. In accordance with the usual practice, no reasons were mentioned either by the mover or seconder.

THREE BATTLESHIPS TO BE SCRAPPED.

—:o:—

Britain To Save 4 Million Dollars Annually.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Washington.—In accordance with the terms of the London Naval Treaty, the Navy Department has decided to scrap battleships "Utah," "Wyoming", and "Florida" before October 1, saving at least four million dollars annually.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1930.

IS THIS CONCILIATION?

—:o:—

Now that there are "peace talks", the genesis of which, the extent of which, and the value of which, all remain shrouded in secrecy, Anglo-Indian journals find them a convenient argument for abusing the Congress and particularly its leaders who have been rightly warning Indians that it would be political suicide on their part to allow themselves to be beguiled by the bait of a Round Table Conference whose object is not clearly defined. We have nothing to say against Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar who have been trying to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal and the Congress President now in jail. They are actuated with the best motives But what the country has to realise is that while these negotiations are proceeding, there is absolutely no sign on the part of officialdom to create an atmosphere for conciliation. The "Times of India" pontifically remarks that now "it behoves every responsible citizen to bring pressure to bear on the Congress". It desires "the imprisoned leaders to seize the opportunity offered them of averting a calamity?"

Indians will legitimately ask—whose is the calamity?" Is it because the boycott of British textiles and other goods had already told considerably on the people for whose "hold" on the country our contemporary is anxious to secure a further lease that the most dominant political organisation in the country should stem "the insurgence of national aspirations," which Mr. Benn in his review of the Indian situation in the Commons said was only natural? The movement, based on the twin foundations of non-violence and truth is now self-directed as Mahatmaji desired it. It is daily widening its orbit. The Congress, in spite of the daily provocations and assaults on national self-respect, is suddenly asked to cry a halt and wait with folded hands hoping that plums from Britain will fall into Indian mouths after a number of jo-hukums have attended the farce of a Round Table Conference. The Congress is in earnest for peace. But it will have nothing but a true peace—that is, peace with honour. When Maulana Abul Kalam in his recent speeches in Bombay and in the interview he gave to the "Chronicle", emphasised that the time for compromise had not yet arrived, he was voicing, the views of all Congressmen In order to bring about a compromise, both sides must view the problem in a spirit of accommodation and reconciliation. The Congress has time and again shown such a spirit, has given expression, in spite of rebuffs and bitter disappointments, to its desire to secure an honourable understanding. How has officialdom met this spirit? By repression, and still more repression that has outraged the self-respect of the people. It will be recalled that at the Calcutta Congress Mahatma Gandhi gave Government a year's time. After the lapse of that period, he again warned them of the danger of ignoring India's national demand. Just before the Lahore Congress he afforded the Viceroy an excellent opportunity of giving an assurance to the Indian people that their demand would be met. Lord Irwin rejected the opportunity. Gandhiji provided him with another in his historic letter. The Viceroy cold-shouldered the request Again in the interview with Mr. Slocombe Mahatma Gandhi indicated clearly and unequivocally the minimum with which he would be satisfied and Pandit Motilal Nehru subsequently endorsed it.

How have those, whose chief agent in India the Viceroy is met these repeated offers on the part of India's acknowledged leader? Those who are never tired of accusing the Congress for its obstinacy and its inability to face "realities" conveniently forget how the MacDonald Government have chosen to ignore the realities of the Indian situation themselves and have proceeded from blunder to blunder. It is now patent that they are willing to be browbeaten by the Tories and the Liberals in regard to their Indian policy and what interests them most is not the solution of the Indian problem—even on lines on which orations are delivered at Labour Conferences—but securing a continuance of office. Official Labour has no desire, with its Imperialist outlook, to propose a radical solution of the Indian difficulty. The moral issue in the case has evidently no value in its eyes. It has, therefore, consented to set up the "trap" of the Round Table Conference hoping that Indian dissensions in London at the Conference Table will enable it to impose 'reforms' on India, on lines agreeable to the Tory and Liberal leaders. How no self-respecting Indian should allow himself to be netted in this 'trap' is made abundantly clear in the latest commentary of the "New Leader", cabled to the "Hindu." The Journal condemns "the Government's decision to include in the Conference Tory and Liberal nominees." It declares: "It should have resisted the Opposition's coercion at all costs. Mr. MacDonald's argument regarding Government's responsibility for the ultimate proposals had little substance, since it will be impossible for the Cabinet drastically to depart from the report of the Conference, so composed and appointed by itself. The substance of Government's final proposals, therefore, is bound to be determined for it by a body heavily weighted against Indian Self-Government. The decision extinguishes the last faint hope of effective Indian co-operation." But it is not "effective" Indian co-operation that the Tory and Liberal masters of Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues at all desire. They want the docile co-operation of the Indian jo-hukums. Are our Indian Liberals and neo-Liberals so blind to the "realities" of the situation that they should still be willing to enter Mr. MacDonald's parlour? Meanwhile the bureaucracy having completely captured Lord Irwin, is continuing its policy of "ruthless rule". Some deluded souls talk of conciliation but the bureaucracy gives every indication that it does not want conciliation.

NON-VIOLENCE.

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The July issue of the "New World", which is published from London as the organ of the "No More War Movement", contains an interesting article by Mr. Andrews entitled "As I see the Indian Struggle". He lays special emphasis on the significance of non-violence and pointedly observes: "There is being witnessed to-day what Professor William James desiderated, a moral equivalent for war". It is a pity that thanks to the censorship and the spirit of controversy, the world is debarred from following the success of non-violence. Outside India it is only the one outbreak of violence that is given prominence, while the ninety-nine instances of the triumph of non-violence are either not allowed to pass through or greatly minimised. The result is that the international world is missing the potentialities of the moral forces of non-violence as an effective substitute for war. "The nations of the world", as Mr. Andrews says, "ought to watch carefully this remarkable historical event." But for this they must come nearer India than despatches of interested British papers.

In the same issue Winifred Holly writes on "Does Colour Really Matter?" The article opens with the arresting observation, "It is always the colour question that we speak of, not the answer". The writer's analysis of the position is that "after a certain standard of civilisation has been passed, the colour of a skin appears no longer to be important". She believes that "it may one day matter so little that it will disappear through interbreeding, as so many of its shades have disappeared, in the past." How soon that will take place depends almost entirely upon how soon we are all able to achieve that standard of culture which makes us citizens of the world. "But citizens of the world is still very off, and in the meantime.....!"

FLOUTING THE COUNTRY'S MANDATE.

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The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association at a special general meeting, has decided not to send any representative either to the Assembly or the Council in view of the present repressive policy adopted by the Government and as a protest against the prolonged internment of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the country. The Association deserves to be congratulated on its patriotic determination to stand by the country. The Bombay Millowners' Association have not to send any representative to the Assembly but only to the local Council. Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Association, has been nominated as a candidate, thus indicating that the Association has decided to flout the country's mandate. They stand to reap the greatest advantage as a result of the Swadeshi Movement. Will they be so ungrateful as to wound the feelings of the overwhelming majority of their fellow countrymen by an action which the latter regard, in the present circumstances, as unpatriotic?

WELCOME DECISION.

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At a meeting held in Poona on the 1st instant, the anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak, under the chairmanship of Dr. Moonje, the Trustees of the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" Institute made the welcome and patriotic announcement that they had decided to hand over the three lakhs of rupees, which constitute the Tilak Purse Fund, to a Board instituted for the purpose of spending this handsome amount for the advancement of the national cause. This Board will have the assistance of two Provincial Boards, one for C. P. and Berar and the other for the Karnatak. The funds will be devoted to "constructive work of political organisation" and "related national activities and for foreign propaganda." Lokamanya Tilak, particularly after his visit to England, was very keen on enlightening the people of other lands regarding the true political situation in India and we hope the Board will co-operate in putting on an adequate financial footing Congress agencies that already exist in other countries and starting them abroad wherever needed.

CHINA'S WORRIES.

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An illuminating commentary on the recent disturbances in China is provided in a message to the "Berliner Tageblatt" by its special correspondent in Shanghai. The despatch was sent on July 12, at the beginning of the campaign undertaken by the Christian General Feng, who is the bitterest enemy of Chiang-Kaishek, the President of the Chinese Republic, to oust the latter from power and give a crushing blow to the Kuomingtang. It is freely rumoured in Shanghai that Russian and Japanese support is available to Feng. But the outstanding feature of the situation is that Chinese banks and the controllers of "big business" are with the Nanking Government and although the plan elaborated by Chiang-Kaishek to surround Feng's forces in Honan and cut off his retreat to the North has failed, the expectation is that gradually he will be hemmed in both from the North by the armies of the head of the Mukden Government, Chang-solin, who is friendly with Nanking, and by the Republican armies of the South. The anti-Kuomintang elements, generally classed as "Reds" by the Nanking authorities, are supporting Feng but he will be unable to hold out long.

ETHICS AND ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

—:o:—

TECHNIQUE OF BOYCOTT.

(BY POLITICUS.)
V.*

The scope and effect of the Boycott movement, particularly under present conditions being understood, the question of its technique becomes of the highest importance. It is a method of warfare with which we are as little familiar as with the use of brute force as a means to right a national wrong. But necessity is the mother of invention. Under the spur of necessity, we are steadily evolving a technique all our own, which has the supreme merit of being adapted to the difficulties or peculiarities already noticed, even though it may not be fully thought out, in advance, and scientifically carried out. That does not mean, however, that, at this stage of the struggle, when the consciousness seems to be emerging of the true character and probable duration of the Boycott movement,—somewhat in the same manner that those engaged in the last World-War had to undeceive themselves by bitter experience about the character and duration of that struggle,—we should not consider the entire strategy of the Movement, examine its technique, and reinforce it wherever demanded by the test of experience.

PICKETING AND PROPAGANDA.

The commonest methods of such a boycott are picketing and propaganda. These have been put into operation ever since the Movement was started. A rigorous counter-offensive to these has has been put into execution by Government ever since these methods took a serious turn. Almost every form of propaganda in the Press runs the risk of offending against the Press Ordinance; while another Ordinance denies in effect the right of the citizen to persuade another to be of his way of thinking by peaceful argument. Picketing, however, of shops of dealers in foreign goods—retail or wholesale,—has succeeded wonderfully. Success has been forced upon it, practically speaking, not because of the intrinsic strength of the picketing, but because of the genuine sympathy of the Indian trader in foreign goods,—particularly of foreign cloth, and of all British goods and his strong resolve to rid the country of this incubus so far as he can help. Speaking of Bombay, where the intensity of the Movement is admiteed to be at its highest, we seem to have neither the numbers required for efficient picketing,—were the traders not at one with the rest of the country in the Movement,—nor do all the pickets quite fully understand the nature of their duty sufficiently to make their task a success.

But sympathy of the trader, and his active co-operation in making the picketing a success, raises a totally different issue affecting the technique of the Boycott movement, which will have to be discussed in its own place.

ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCE.

The issue of an Anti-picketing Ordinance has, however, somewhat deflected the struggle owing to the pledge of Satyagraha by the pickets. The latter leads them inevitably to defy this Ordinance,—and count imprisonment because of its breach; without saying a word as to the justice or even legality of that Ordinance. The issue of the Ordinance was evidence of hysteria gripping the Executive in this country. But the answer to that hysteria might have taken the shape of a direct challenge, in the ordinary courts of law, whether the Executive was entitled to indulge in such flagrant breach of the spirit of Law as has been the case recently in India. The question, therefore, still remains open if the Executive have the right to set at naught the spirit of constitutionalism; and whether the precise form under which the Ordinance is issued is lawful and justified. Incidentally, the lesson must also be fully learnt as derived from the Anti-Picketing Ordinance. Picketing,—i.e. peaceful persuasion by a citizen of another to forego the latter's ways when they are injurious to the common cause,—must be recognised as being the birth-right of every citizen in a free country. We are not a free country to-day; and our civic rights are honoured more in the breach than in their acceptance. But that is no reason why we should not remember the lesson, and use it when we come to mould our own constitution. Such primary rights of citizenship must be fully recognised and firmly established beyond the caprice of the Executive of the day.

PRESS AND OTHER PROPAGANDA.

Of propaganda we have also a quantity, which would be more effective were it more systematic. Even the quantity is not all that it might be. And those familiar with the happenings in great cities, like Bombay, may perhaps not be in the best position to judge how far it is effective in the outlying parts. Propaganda is needed most in the country at large. The written word does not carry far in this country; but the spoken word may easily do so. The masses of India are yet illiterate in an atrocious degree. Hence the propaganda which is to appeal to them must be suited to their intelligence and in concord with their mentality. We hear a lot about the need for village work. But intensive propaganda in the hundreds of thousands of Indian villages, for the specific purpose of the boycott of foreign goods, has yet to be organised on a scientific plan. Lectures by itinerant volunteers carrying to the villages the Bible of Boycott will have to be organised systematically. The lecturers must be armed fully not only with arguments, but also with concrete visible illustration, e.g. on the screen. On this plan of campaign, we might find 10,000 volunteers, duly trained and fully prepared for their work, not sufficient for the task in hand. And this apart from the fact that such a volunteer army will have to be fed and clothed, at least, at the expense of the organisers of the Movement. Munitions for these soldiers of a peaceful national war, in the shape of illustrative plates and graphs and coloured diagrams, which can appeal to the commonest intelligence when duly expounded by trained lecturers before them, will have likewise to be prepared in abundant quantities, if the work of these missionaries is to be worthy of their Mission.

EXHIBITIONS.

Exhibition of Swadeshi goods may fall within the generic category of propaganda. We have organised some shows of this kind in Bombay,—with remarkable success. But even in Bombay, permanent exhibitions, with adequate directories for information, are still amongst the things to be done. In the country, we have no system of travelling exhibitions. The Bombay mill-owners' special train was a costly exception to parade the inadequacy of Bombay mills to meet the national demand. Travelling Exhibitions of more homely and serviceable, as well as cheaper products of the country, which are to take the place of foreign goods to be boycotted, must be instituted with the least loss of time, if the Movement is not to be localised and ultimately killed through mere inanition. Exhibitions are incapacitated from serving their full purpose, if their necessary counterpart of full information about where and how the indigenous goods are to be procured is not available. Press information on these points is unavoidably insufficient, even if the country was literate enough to make that a serviceable means of propaganda.

PROPAGANDA MUST DEMONSTRATE ECONOMIC INJURY DUE TO FOREIGN GOODS.

No propaganda, however, would be the success that it must be if it does not show up the economic injury wrought upon the country by the unwanted trade in foreign goods. In a country so happily situated as India, so richly endowed by nature, there is not a want of civilised man that cannot be ministered to by her own products. Her trade with other countries might have been so organised that her customers would come seeking her wares; not she go hungering and fighting for the markets of the world. Our present rulers have so arranged matters that that which is our advantage by nature is not seldom converted into a kind of curse for us by the acts and laws of man. We have permitted our natural advantages to be outmanoeuvred, by the unrestricted and unregulated foreign trade, which has turned to our undoing. We must fight against this state of things. Our only available expression of protest is this voluntary boycott. We need not expect from a simple gesture of negation to accomplish the regeneration of our industry. But, without waiting for the restoration of our own ability to meet our own wants from our own production, we may nevertheless be able to organise and express our protest against this unnatural and unprofitable scheme, by systematic steps to prevent, so far as lies in our power, the use of foreign goods; and, wherever possible, to replace them by our domestic produce warranted to be genuine Swadeshi. The more obvious steps for this purpose we have already reviewed. Their effectiveness is limited. Let us take a glance at some other steps, which are not quite obvious on the surface, but whose efficacy, once adopted, it is impossible to challenge.

(To Be Continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on July 31 and 1st, 2nd and 4th inst., respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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"Madras Mail's" Appeal.

The Anglo-Indian "Madras Mail" does not relish the publication of the statement to the effect that the European Association of Calcutta is reported to have advised its members to boycott all Indian goods as a protest against the Indian attitude towards British goods". The "Madras Mail" finds no difficulty in definitely repudiating this allegation, not, however, on the strength of any authoritative contradiction but from circumstantial evidence found in the public declarations of the leaders of the European Association. The "Madras Mail", therefore, trusts "that no Indian will believe this story", which incidentally, is "the most poisonous of all the provocative reports concerning India."

What About "—Hindus"?

We are prepared to oblige our Anglo-Indian contemporary. But our difficulty is Mr. Traver's letter to an Indian firm which has been published. The letter says: "How can you expect me to go in for your silks, especially when your.. Hindoos are boycotting British goods"? Unfortunately, the "Madras Mail" omits to give Indians any instructions as regards Mr. Traver's reported letter. Moreover, such things as the blank in the sentences quoted above and the attitude of the 'European" Venabless go a long way to constitute circumstantial evidence of worse things than mere boycott of Indian goods in retaliation. Indeed they are "most poisonous" and positively "provocative". However, we welcome the spirit which has inspired the "Madras Mail" to repudiate the allegation regarding the European Association and trust its protest will be followed by an official repudiation by the Association itself.

India And The Empire.

The impertinent suggestion of the "Daily Mail" of London that the Dominions should be represented at the Round Table Conference has found a supporter in one of the Anglo-Indian papers. "They too", gushes this echo of dear Lord Rothermere, "are in no small measure interested in the future status of India within the Empire, especially South Africa, which has an Indian problem of her own". It is difficult to believe that the "Civil and Military Gazette" is not aware of the monstrous insult implicit in the suggestion. It means that we Indians are the slaves not only of Britain—which fact is in itself, intolerable—but also of Canada, Australia, South Africa and the rest of them; and that they all have a share in the mastery over India. And it may well strengthen the contention of many Indians that there is no honorable place for India in the British Empire, Lord Rothermere is always sought to be dismissed as an irresponsible egregious die-hard who has been unbalanced by success. But what does Simla say to the views of its own favourite paper?

Constructive And Original.

The "Leader" of Allahabad has done well to expose the fact that, inspired by reactionary ex-satraps, the Simon Report is "nothing but a precis and a paraphrase of the official memoranda submitted to the Commission and of other bureaucratic documents." It publishes a communication from Mr. M. Johannes, Bar-at-Law of Mandalay, which shows what amazing extent the Simon Commission has gone in borrowing and quoting without acknowledgment from two publications of Sir Reginald Craddock, one being "Reforms Schemes" which the ex-satrap of Burma had submitted so far back as 1919. And yet we are asked to believe that Sir John Simon is the only 'expert' on India and his report the most constructive and original contribution to the solution of the Indian problem. As to its recommendation for the immediate separation of Burma, it is common knowledge that the argument is not so much the alleged differences between India and Burma as the compelling affinity that exists between Burma's resources and instinct of certain Britishers for exploitation.

MALAVIYAJI MOVES AUDIENCE TO TEARS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Hotson be called as a witness in this case.

Magistrate: What are your reasons for calling him.

Malaviyaji: I hope you will be impartial in this case. You have called Mr. Healy as a Court witness and I think you may call Sir Earnest Hotson. When we objected to Mr. Healy being called you accommodated the prosecution.

CALL SIR E. HOTSON.

Magistrate: I did not accommodate the prosecution. I felt his evidence necessary, if I think that the evidence in this instance is also necessary, I will call Sir Earnest.

Malaviyaji: I think it is necessary to call him in view of the conversation that took place between Mr. Healy and Sir Earnest Hotson.

Magistrate: If it helps you in any way, I shall certainly call him. But before doing that I want to know why you want him for.

WHO GAVE THE ORDER.

Malaviyaji: I submit it will help the cause of justice. Up to the time of the arrival of Sir Earnest Hotson, the persons who were assembled at Cruickshank Road were merely prevented from moving along and it seems that the Police Commissioner was undecided as to which course he should adopt in dealing with the situation. No sooner the Home Member arrived, Mr. Healy went to Bori Bunder and had a talk with him. Apparently, the decision to disperse the crowd was arrived at after Sir Earnest had spoken to Mr. Healy. I would say that it is the Commissioner of Police who is responsible for regulating the traffic and Sir Earnest had no business to come in.

I want to know whether the decision to order the procession to disperse was arrived at on the Commissioner's own initiative or whether it was the result of the instructions imposed upon him by the Home Member to the Government of Bombay. I submit that we should keep out politics as much as possible. We want to make it a police case and to decide how far it is a police case against us. If Mr. Healy came to the decision on his own judgment, it was alright. But, if after 14 hours waiting without action, and if after his conversation with Sir Earnest, he came to that decision, I submit, it is open for me to say that it was Sir Earnest Hotson who dictated the order to Mr. Healy to disperse the crowd.

"OPEN SECRET."

Magistrate: Will it help your case.

Malaviyaji: Yes:

Magistrate: Very well then, I will write a letter to Sir Earnest Hotson.

Sardar Vallabhbhai at this stage was heard to remark "I protest against this procedure".

Magistrate: What have you to say?

Sardar Vallabhbhai: I do not want the case to be unnecessarily prolonged. It is an open secret that Sir Earnest Hotson was present on the terrace of Bori Bunder Station and directed the operations. I do not want to embarrass the Court by asking to call a superior officer.

AGAINST PROLONGING TRIAL.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and all the other accused endorsed the views of the Sardar and said that they were opposed to protracting the trial.

Magistrate: Mr. Malaviya, what do you propose to do in face of opposition from your colleagues. It seems that you are in a minority. (Laughter).

Malaviyaji: I submit that every single accused has a right to defend himself. I am rather sorry to go against the wishes of my dear colleagues in this matter. (Renewed Laughter).

The Magistrate took a note that Pandit Malaviyaji wanted to call Sir Earnest as witness to show "that the Commissioner of Police did not act on his own accord, but under instructions of the Home Member."

The Magistrate then asked Sardar Vallabhbhai what reason he had to oppose Sir Earnest being called as witness.

Vallabhbhai: It is an open secret that Sir Earnest sat on the terrace and directed the whole operations.

Magistrate: I don't know it.

Magistrate: I can't take down

Vallabhbhai: But the whole city knows it.

what the city talks about.

Vallabhbhai: Sir Earnest came from Poona at 6 o'clock and directed the operations. Those who were in the procession saw this.

Magistrate: How can I accept all these statements. You have not made any statement, nor taken part in the proceedings, nor called witnesses.

DON'T WANT HIM.

Mr. Vallabhbhai: But I am giving my reason for not calling the Home Member.

Magistrate: Well, go on.

Vallabhbhai: We do not want to embarrass the Court unnecessarily by calling a witness who is a superior officer to the Court.

Magistrate: The Home Member is not my superior officer.

Vallabhbhai: We know that the Home Member is responsible for law and order.

Magistrate: So far as this Court concerned the High Court is its only superior in Law.

Vallabhbhai: That is theory.

Magistrate: You are entirely wrong. That is in practice.

Vallabhbhai: At least it is difficult to knock off the belief from the minds of the people. We congressmen do not want to take any part in the proceedings as we expect no justice from this Court.

NO INSTRUCTIONS.

Pandit Malaviya at this stage told the Court that if the Police prosecutor would admit that Mr. Healy acted under the orders of Sir Ernest Hotson, he would agree not to call him as a witness.

Police Prosecutor: I have no instructions in the matter.

Sardar Vallabhbhai: He will probably accept my view of the matter. (Laughter).

Magistrate to Malaviyaji: Will it be enough if I call Mr. Healy so that you can question him on these points?

Pandit Malaviya repeated the reason why he wanted to examine Sir Ernest Hotson. He mentioned that after Mr. Healy had talked to Sir Earnest Hotson he returned to the place where the procession had been held up with a list containing the names of those who had to be arrested. Therefore, it became essential in the interests of justice in the case for the Court to summon the Home Member.

Magistrate: Suppose Mr. Healy admits all these facts, will it then satisfy you. In case he denies them, then I will consider your application for calling Sir Ernest Hotson and postponing the case. It does not matter to me if I hear the case now or 3 days later. It is only the other accused who are anxious to go through the case.

Malaviyaji: I am equally anxious. It will take only a few hours for him to arrive here. Let him come in a car or, better still, in an aeroplane.

Sardar Vallabhbhai: It took him only four hours to come on the Tilak Anniversary day. (Laughter.)

Magistrate: I can only write him a letter.

Someone said at this stage Sir Ernest was in Bombay.

"UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITUATION."

The Magistrate asked the Police Prosecutor to make enquiries.

Malaviaya.: I suppose you can phone him.

Magistrate: I can't do that.

Sardar Vallabhbhai told the Court that he would not mind the case being prolonged, provided they were put up in a place fit for habitation.

The Magistrate replied that he could not help it. He would have to keep the accused either in jail or in police custody.

The Magistrate then made the following order:—

"I cannot at present say whether it is necessary to call Sir Ernest Hotson for a just decision of the case. I shall first call Mr. Healy and if after examining him Pandit Malaviya is not satisfied, then I shall consider his application for ialling Sir Ernest."

"TIMES" "CONTEMPT OF COURT."

The Magistrate then directed Mr. Healy to be called in Court.

Pandit Malaviya then drew the attention of the Court to the editorial comments made in the "Times of India" of that date and after reading some passages submitted that the article was a clear case of contempt of Court.

Magistrate: It seems so, but I cannot express my opinion just now. What do you want me to do?

Malaviya: I have only done my duty in bringing the matter to the notice of the Court.

Magistrate: I have no power to do anything in the matter. I can only refer the matter to the High Court.

Sardar Vallabhbhai was heard to say that Anglo-Indian papers claimed to guide the Court in passing judgments.

"THEY WRITE JUDGMENT."

Magistrate: We are not considering the Anglo-Indian papers, but the conduct of one paper.

Mr. Vallabhbhai: I am not supporting Pandit Malaviya in this for quite other reasons. The Anglo-Indian papers are in the habit of writing judgments in political cases.

Magistrate: Mr. Vallabhbhai I must protest against this kind of thing. You should not take undue advantage of your position as the accused.

Sardar Vallabhbhai: I do not mean any disrespect to this Court at all but I am pointing out....

Magistrate: Please, I don't want to you hear further on this point.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai: Probably the Police Prosecutor has something to say in the matter.

NO BRIEF FOR "TIMES."

Mr. Thanawalla: I hold no brief for the "Times of India."

The Magistrate said that after going through the article in the "Times," he would refer the matter to the High Court.

The Commissioner of Police was then called in the witness box and Pandit Malaviya cross-examined him.

Mr. Malaviya: When the procession reached the Cruickshank Road on Friday evening did you 'phone to the Home Member at Poona?—I did not 'phone or communicate with him at all.

Up to what time did you not communicate?—I did not communicate at all to Poona nor did I instruct any body to do so.

There was a heavy shower of rain when the procession was sitting there between 10 and 11 in the night?—Yes, there was a shower between half past ten and eleven.

The gathering did not disperse throughout the night? I have no reason to believe that it did.

WHO CALLED HIM TO BOMBAY?

Did you visit the place after the rain had stopped? —I went there about midnight. They were still squatting there.

How many thousands of people were there?—I could not say it was too dark.

You said the other day that you left the scene at 1-30 next morning?—Yes.

After that on Saturday morning did you communicate to Sir Ernest Hotson?—I had no communication with him until he arrived in Bombay.

Do you mean to say that he came to Bombay of his own will, on Saturday morning?—I sent no communication.

Do you know why he came?—He came for this particular matter.

Can you tell the Court how he got any information about this affair?

A SECRET.

Magistrate: If it is a secret I do not want it to be disclosed.

Mr. Healy: I do not desire to state who communicated with the Home Member.

Mr. Malaviya: You do know who communicated with Sir Ernest Hotson?

Mr. Healy: Yes. That is so.

Will you please tell the Court, why you cannot tell the Court, who communicated the information to the Home Member?

Magistrate: How is it relevent?

Malaviya: It is not a state secret, Your Worship.

Magistrate: I cannot allow that question. He is not bound to tell it unless the Court compels him to do so.

Pt. Malaviya to witness: When did you first learn that Sir Ernest Hotson was coming to Bombay?—At about 10-30 on Friday evening.

HOTSON INVITED TO THE TERRACE.

You were asked to meet him on the station?—No.

Did you meet him on his arival?—I met him shortly after his arrival.

Did you meet him in the protico of the Victoria Terminus?—I asked him to come up on the Terrace so that he could see what the situation was like.

And both of you sat there?—No, we stood there fore five or ten minutes.

Did you explain the situation to the Home Member?—Yes.

Could you tell the court which other persons were there on the terrace.

The Police Prosecutor objected to this question on the ground that Malaviyaji was going into details.

The objection was upheld.

NO RECOLLECTION.

Did you discuss with Sir Ernest Hotson as to the policy you should pursue with regard to the gathering.

Mr. Healy did not reply to this question for some time and then remarked: I have no recollection that I have done so. I don't want, yau to embarrars you, please try to recollect. Did you discuss with him the wisdom of allowing the procession to pass?—I did not.

How long was Sir Ernest on the terrace? He was there till the gathering was dispersed.

What conversation had you with Sir Earnest Hotson before you gave the order to disperse?

Magistrate: How is it relevent?

Mr. Malaviya: I am sure Mr. Healy did not see Sir Ernest to discuss the weather.

DID HOME MEMBER APPROVE.

The Magistrate opined that the question was not relevent, as so many subjects were likely to be discussed when two persons meet.

Did Sir Ernest Hotson approve of your dispersing the crowd by force?

Mr. Healy: I did not disperse the leaders and ladies by force.

Mr. Malaviya: I did not suggest that at all. You have been very good to us. My only regret is that the Lathies should not have fallen on our heads and injured us rather than the innocent volunteers.

Magistrate (sharply): Mr. Malavia all these things are good as "stunts". But I don't want "stunts" in this court.

Mr. Healy then told the court in detail the manner in which the leaders were arrested and the gathering was dispersed.

WHAT'S FORCE.

Mr. Malaviyaji: By the word "force" to you mean lathi charges?

Magistrate: It may mean anything:

Malaviyaji: Do you want it to be left in doubt as to whether bullets were used?

The Magistrate explained that questions relating to things after the incident should not be asked. He remarked that the Commissioner was not on his trial, but the accused.

Malaviyaji to witness: Why did you want the approval of Sir Ernest Hotson, was it necessary? I always like to share my responsibility with somebody.

Did you tell Sir E. Hotson whom you meant by "leaders"?—I particularly mentioned the members of the Working Committee.

It follows from what you say that if Sir E. Hotson had disapproved of your using force, you would not have done so?—Yes, that is so.

MAGISTRATE'S NO.

This closed the cross examination of Mr. Healy.

Pandit Malaviya then requested the court to call Sir E. Hotson to give evidence, because it appeared to him that Mr. Healy had a short memory. Mr. Healy did not even recollect what conversation he had with the Home Member during the five or ten minutes he was with him.

The Magistrate rejected the application.

REQUEST IN ORDER.

Mr. Thanawalla the Police prosecutor addressing the court said that the Commissioner's order prohibiting the procession was perfectly legal. The letter delivered to Mrs. Mehta was in the form of a polite order as even the section under which the Police Commissioner passed the order was mentioned and the word "should" at the end of the letter made it imperative for the procession not to turn into Hornby Road. The fact that the procession was stopped by police should have acquainted the processionists of the prohibitory order. Even supposing there was a defect in form of serving the order, Mr. Thanawalla contended section 34 of the Police Act cured that infirmity. The second order declaring the procession an illegal assembly was also legal.

MALAVIYAJI ARGUES.

Pandit Malaviya arguing his defence quoted Dicey and said that any proclamation issued by an officer had little legal effect, when it affected the elementary rights of a citizen. The procession had every right to pass through Hornby Road inspite of the Commissioner's order. The Government had no right, he said, to prevent meetings and assemblies which to all appearances are lawful.

All the power that was vested in the Commissioner was to say that if the procession went along Hornby Road there would be congestion of traffic and then to make a reasonable request not to pass along that particular road. But when they knew that on many previous occasions processions had passed along Hornby Road and when, as the Commissioner had said, there were only 4,000 persons on Cruickshank Road, who would hardly have occupied a third of the street, he submitted the Commissioner was making a most unjustifiable attack on the rights of peaceful citizens walking along a highway.

AN INHERENT RIGHT.

Every citizen was entitled to uphold his right of walking on a public street and so long as he did not offend any law nobody could stand in the way of exercising his right.

"What was the procession composed of?" asked Malaviyaji. It was not composed of the riff-raff of the city. It was composed of the most highly educated and cultured ladies and gentlemen of the city.

"I take no pleasure in disobeying the law" said Malaviyaji "but I went there because I was told that my daughter Mrs. Hansa Mehta and so many other ladies belonging to such high families will be held up in a public street and probably assaulted and I felt it my duty to go there. What earthly harm could have occurred to anybody, if one third of the road was occupied by some persons who have a right to use it? What public interest would have suffered?

"UNREASONING OBSTINACY."

Panditji submitted that the attitude of the Police Commissioner was one of unreasoning obstinacy.

Putting intense feelig in his words the Panditji continued "These men and women who formed the procession, were men living comfortably. They exposed themselves to the rough weather which then prevailed and kept on a vigil all nigh, expecting that after mdinight the Police cordon would be removed. According to the Police Commissioner himself the business hours in this city were from 9 to 7-30 p.m. Why then was the procession not allowed to pass in the night, when it was suggested by Sardar Vallabhbhai that they would go in files of two's and four's? And what did they find after sitting all night in a street. It did not at all move the Police Commissioner. The next morning he arrives and orders the removal of the processionists by force any man who shows this callousness I say does not deserve to be a public servant.

A HUMILIATING SIGHT.

"It was a humiliating sight for me to see my own countrymen, the police, beatng these innocent, unarmed and undefended volunteers. It was a provoking sight, and every minute I thought the people would not be able to control their temper. But, thank God, they kept their patience and mutely witnessed the assaults of the Police, who were acting as mere mercenaries to a foreign Government. It was indeed difficult in the circumstances to keep calm, but the Mahatma had greatly influenced the people.

"SIR E. HOTSON WATCHED BRUTALITIES."

"Now I come to Sir Ernest Hotson, who was standing on the G. I. P. Terrace all the time watching these brutalities on my countrymen. I say there should be a crimianl case to show that the law will not tolerate these brutalities. I stayed there all night and I thank God and Mahatma Gandhi that it was only his guidance that induced the people to keep their temper.

NOT AN ARBITRARY JUDGE.

When the court met after lunch interval Pandit Malaviya resumed his defence address. He said that the authority given to the Police Commissioner rested upon certain public conveniences and comforts. There was the limit of authority given to him. If there was any danger of congestion of traffic it was the duty of the Commissioner to prescribe a route. He had not been made an arbitrary judge to determine a limit to the extent of the right of the citizens of Bombay. Those rights were laid down by law and any one who invaded those rights must show reasons why that invasion was justified and Panditji submitted there was none whatever.

The Magistrate enquired whether the Pandit could quote authorities for his contention.

"COURT MUST USE COMMONSENSE".

Panditji: "Nine-tenths of Law is commonsense, and I rely on this Court using its commonsense in determining whether the Commissioner had used his discretion properly whether he had used any discretion at all, in the interest of the public and of the Police regulations. The Commissioner is not given power, I submit, to use it arbitrarily or tyrannically.

"If I obeyed such an order, I would be damned", continued Malaviyaji. "He has no right to stand in my way. The law gives him power to say, there is congestion of traffic, motor cars are held up, please stay for while. As soon as the traffic is clear his authority ceases. He was on the spot. It was his duty to revise his order the moment there was no congestion of traffic on Hornby Road. He did not do so. I submit, he acted entirely against the spirit of the law. He says they disobeyed my order. That is arrogance of power.

"ATTITUDE OF ARROGANCE."

Malaviyaji warming up said: It is only possible in this country that a public servant should take up that attitude of arrogance. He is like a petulent little child who has been spoiled by bad treatment. "You have disobeyed my order and I shall not permit you to proceed," he says unreasonably.

Continuing Malaviyaji said the law provided only a punishment of a fine of Rs. 100. The Commissioner knew it and for the disobedience of such a petty law he had called a big police battalion.

The Commissioner has used brutal force on an absolutely non-violent and peaceful assembly of citizens who had every right to use the public highway, he added.

This concluded the hearing of the case.

MAGISTRATE WANTS TIME.

The Magistrate observed that he wanted time to deliver his judgment as very important issues had been raised which required very careful consideration. He would give his judgment on Monday next.

Sardar Vallabhbhai requested the Magistrate's permission for one of the accused, namely, Dr. Hardikar being permitted to have X-Ray examination and that facilities might be given to him to go to a doctor accompanied by a policeman.

The Magistrate agreed to the request and ordered that Dr. Hardikar might be brought up before him the following morning for the permission.

THE CHARGE.

Proceeding Panditji said:—

According to the charge on the charge sheet and also as explained by the Magistrate the common object of the accused was to commit 'other offence' Section 141 clause 3. The word offence is defined in Section 40 I.P.C. 'Offence' denotes a thing made punishable by the Indian Penal Code, but as far as Section 141 I.P.C. is concerned the word offence has also the same meaning when the thing punishable under the Special or local law is punishable under such law, with imprisonment for a term of six months or upwards, whether with or without fine."

The disobedience of the order under Section 23 (1) (b) is punishable under Section 23 127 (3) Police Act (Local Law) and the punishment provided is a fine of Rs. 100 only.

Therefore the 'offence' to be the common object in claue 3 of Section 141 I.P.C. can not be the breach of the order under Section 23 (1) (b).

The prosecution must therefore rely upon an offence under the Penal Code and that would be offence under Section 188 I.P.C. and then the prosecution must prove that the order directed a person or persons to abstain from a certain act which was not the case regarding the order in question and they also must further prove that such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury or risk of obstruction, annoyance or ijury to any person lawfully employed and if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, wealth or safety or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray.

No evidence on these points has been led by the prosecution and therefore the prosecution has failed to establish the charge against the accused.

THE VERBAL ORDER.

As regards the fresh evidence of the verbal order the discretion vested in the Magistrate under Section 540 Cr. P. C. is very wide and therefore it must be exercised with great caution.

Now they want to prove that the Commissioner of Police gave an order on the morning of the 2nd August at about 7 a.m. to disperse the gathering under Section 40 of the City Police Act. This order presupposes the likelihood of the causing of a disturbance of the public peace by that assembly.

The Commissioner of Police gives two reasons for giving the order:-

1. Dislocation of the traffic,
2. Disobedience of his former order.

Therefore the order was not legal, as contemplated by Section 40 Police Act. Accused refused to obey this order of the Commissioner of Police and therefore they were arrested. The disobedience of this order is punishable under Section 127 Police Act clause (3) viz. by a fine of Rs. 100 and hence it cannot be an offence under Section 141 (3) I.P.C. and therefore the disobedience of such an order can not make the members of the assembly as members of an unlawful assembly.

Under Section 23 City Police Act the offence of disobedience to this order under Section 40 City Police Act is not cognizable and therefore to initiate any proceedings he Police must apply for a process before the Magistrate vide Emp. vs. Chaudri.

WAS IT UNLAWFUL?

Further the assembly was not declared an unlawful assembly before we were arrested and sent away. Further it was suggested to the Commissioner of Police that 2|3rd of the Cruickshanks Road on which the people had been held up by the Police cordon would be left clear for the traffic and that the whole road would be cleared if the police allowed the processionists to proceed in fours or even in twos. This was in the morning between 7 and 7-30 a.m. when there was hardly any traffic on the Hornby Road at the time when the allege order was promulgated. There was therefore no justification for the so-called verbal order. Even this so-called verbal order was communcated only to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and to me and to no other accused.

In the face of these facts and the law on the point, there is absolutely no case for the prosecution.

INDIAN STATES' REGISTER.

—:o:—

Indian States Register and Directory (1930) by A. N. Sudarisanam, Madras.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of the Indian States Register and Directory for 1930 which has been brought, as far as possible, uptodate and is a comprehensive reference book on the question of Indian States. It contains all esssential facts and figures regarding the Indian States, Viceroy's speeches (1929) in Indian States, speeches of /Indian Rulers and other important speeches, proceedings of the Chamber of Princes 1929 and 1930 sessions, proceesdings of the Staes' People's Conference, Butler Committee's Report, proceedings of Princes Conference on Butler Report and other useful information. It is a useful and important book of reference and should undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to reference literature dealing with the problems of Indian States. It contains over 700 pages and it is priced at Rs. 6/.

Stabbing Proves Fatal.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

PAPDY, (Bassein), Aug. 4.

On Saturday, the 23rd July, Mr. Gabriel Fernandes who was stabbed expired on Thursday, (31st ulto.), at 7 p.m.

The funeral that took place the following day, was largely attended by friends and relatives.

BAN ON GANDHI CAP.

Also On National Flag.

GUNTUR MAGISTRATE'S UKASE.

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

Before Mr. Justice Pandalai in the High Court, the Advocate-General continuing his arguments to-day in the Criminal Revision petition filed by Mr. Srirama Murthy, a Vakil of Rajahmundry against the order of the Magistrate refusing to rescind the order promulgated by him under Section 144, prohibiting petitioner from hoisting the National flag in his house.

Dewan Bahadur T. R. Ramachandraiar, counsel for the petitioner replying to the Advocate-General contented the Order under Section 144 ought to be definite and not vague. At present the Police only wanted to remove the National flag, and they thought they could get any order from the Magistrate. The Police Superintendent's petition itself looked suspicious and prayed that such high handed and improper order should be rescinded.

His Lordship has reserved orders.

BAN ON GANDHI CAP.

The next case taken up before the same Judge was another criminal Revision petition filed by Mr. Satyanarayana Choudhary Secretary, Guntur Bar Association against Guntur Magistrates refusal to rescind the order prohibiting him from wearing Gandhi cap. Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Counsel for the petitioner had not concluded his arguments, when the court rose the lunch.—Free Press.

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO BE BOYCOTTED.

—:o:—

No Muslim Candidate From Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4.

The local Congress has decided to boycott general elections of the Assembly. Out of the two Hindu candidates Mr. Mangatrai has already withdrawn his candidate in response to the Congress appeal. Mr. Satnarain, it is reported, on the other hand, approached the local authorities for necessary protection against the Congress in order to contest the election. At a public meeting last evening it was announced on behalf of the Congress that if Mr. Satnarain did not withdraw his candidature by this evening between 4 and 8, then they would launch picketing his house and social boycott. It is also reported in responsible circles that in case Mr. Satnarain persisted in contesting this election, the Congress might put up a rival candidate to contest his seat in the municipality March next. It is understood that in the event, there is a contest the Congress would picket the polling booths as also houses of the candidates. There is till now no Muslim candidate in the field.

TO WORK FOR INDIAN MUSLIMS' INTERESTS.

—:o:—

Waris Ameer Ali's Resignation.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Mr. Waris Ameer Ali, I.C.S. (retired), has resigned his representation in England on the London Branch of the All-India Muslim Legislators' Association in order to have more complete freedom in his contributions to the discussions on Indian affairs and to work in his individual capacity for what he regards as vital interests of Indian Muslims as a whole.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 4.

Previous closing rate 12.90
To-day's opening rate ... 12.93
Difference ..... plus 03
To-day's closing rate 13.15
Difference ..... plus 25

Broach Expectations J-A Rs. 285
Broach Expectations A-M Rs. 290

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool Market closed.

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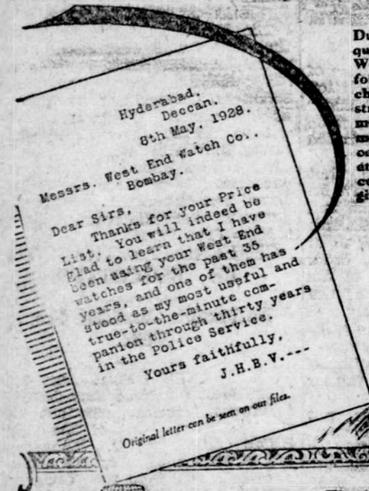
Hyderabad, Deccan, 8th May, 1928.

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Net Annual Profit 1,665,000 Bales.

TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD 6,344,000 BALES.

Col. H. G. Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, whose Balance Sheet of American Cotton is accepted by the Cotton world as a correct and most reliable statement, has issued his completed figures for the year ending 31st July 1930 which shows that the net carry-over is 6,344,000 Bales of American Cotton excluding linters as under:—

	Season 1929-30	Season 1928-29
Commercial crop	14,513,672	15,735,000
World's consumption	14,027,000	16,309,000
Carry-over July 31st	6,344,000	4,679,000

Full details will be published when received by mail together with average prices.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Crop Estimates

	Condition.	Crop.
The Japan Cotton Trading	67.6	14,373,000
A. Norden & Co	67.2	.....
J. W. Jay & Co	67.3	.....
Normem Mayer & Co.	65.0	.....

WEEKLY NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

—:o:—

New Low Level

—:o:—

Prices have made new low levels for the season under continued liquidation in Wall Street and Southern selling, together with reports of continued depression in the textile trade. The failure of unfavourable features in weather and crop advices to stimulate trade or speculative interest has encouraged bearish sentiment. Recent showers have only partially relieved the drought conditions in the Central Belt. There have been only a few light scattered showers in Texas and Oklahoma and high temperatures have continued, with rather more numerous reports of deterioration. Private month-end condition reports so far average 66.7, with indications of a crop of 14,182,000 bales. Some scaledown buying has been reported, on the belief that cotton is already below the average cost of production, and that continued dry and hot weather during August might cause a rapid change in general sentiment.

SIMON REPORT "PURELY PROVISIONAL"

—:o:—

Let Indians Produce "Practical Scheme"

Under the Caption "India Preparing for the Conference," the "Spectator" of London wrote as follows in its issue of July 5.

Last week we confined our attention to considering the second volume of the Simon Report. Readers of the "Spectator" will recall that we have frequently urged that provincial autonomy is the bedrock on which the New India must be built. Friendship between Great Britain and India is essential to the British Commonwealth, just as British help and friendship are vital to India in the years of transition until she can stand alone, in the sense that Canada or South Africa stand alone, within the loose framework of the British Commonwealth.

Difficulties must not be minimized however. Very great qualities of sympathy, vision and statesmanship on both sides will be required. In Great Britain the Simon Report has had an exceptionally favourable press; in India, as was to a certain extent foreseen, it has received almost universal condemnation. The abuse has largely prevented a dispassionate consideration of its recommendations and has hindered a realization of the definite advance towards provincial autonomy advocated. To arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Indian question, it is well to remember, as we wrote last week, that the recommendations of the Simon Report "are purely provisional—they have got to be considered by the Round Table Conference, and by the Joint Committee of Parliament, and by both Houses of Parliament in debate."

The vital thing is to ensure that every section of Indian opinion is represented in some form at the Conference. If Indian opinion is dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Simon Report it is for its various sections to suggest a workable alternative. Nothing more useful could be done by friends of India in these coming three months than to try to evolve a practical scheme which would stand a reasonable prospect of acceptance by Hindu, Muslim and the Princes of Feudal India.

At the moment the Simon Report holds the field because it is the only practical scheme put forward. That moderate opinion in India, which thinks that the destinies of Great Britain and India are linked, and that the United States of India, as a sister nation within the British Commonwealth, is an ideal worth striving for, must come down to bress tacks. Since the beginning of the present crisis "Spectator" has expressed deep sympathy with the wish of the peoples of India to control their own future, and has recognized that, if they decide to remain within the British Commonwealth, it must be by the exercise of their own free will. We have frequently urged that the chief glory of membership in the British Commonwealth is the liberty that its component nations possess of withdrawal should they wish to exercise that privilege. This unwritten right is the cement which binds proud nations like Canada, Australia and South Africa to us by bonds more secure than any system of external pressure of by any constitutional enactment. It is the only basis on which any commonwealth of nations will endure.

To our Indian friends we would repeat what we wrote on a former occasion. They may rest assured that there is a wider sympathy with their legitimate aspirations to freedom and self-government than might be assumed from reading certain popular newspapers. A non-party solution of the Indian problem is a consummation to be desired, and if the present opportunity is missed there may be not another for many a long day.

AVOID TALK OF BEING "SOLE ARBITERS."

In Great Britain we would do well to curtail our references to the right of the British Parliament ultimately to decide India's future. No doubt from the legal and constitutional standpoint we are correct, but, as we wrote on another occasion, it is the psychological factor which must be taken into consideration. To insist on telling the people of India that the members of the British Parliament are the sole arbiters of their destiny only irritates them. Half-truths are dangerous. In the last resort, Great Britain can only remain in India if she preserves the good will of its peoples.

The United States of India—a term which we think was first used in our columns—can be bound to Great Britain by bonds of friendship which the friction-mongers on both sides would be powerless to break, provided the British people show that they realize what a privilege it is to be asked to do the most difficult piece of nation-building ever attempted in the world's history, a task greater and more difficult even than that which confronted the framers of the American Union. From the standpoint of self-interest can it be thought that a policy of repression—even if it were practicable—would help British trade? If a policy of repression were adopted by Great Britain—a possibility which we refuse to entertain—we think that the boycott of British trade would assume proportions undreamt of by its advocates. But we have never approached the Indian question from the standpoint of profit and loss. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore made a plea in the "Spectator" recently to the idealism in this country to assert itself at this critical moment, and it is on this idealism that we rely.

If the Round Table Conference in October meets in an atmosphere of real sympathy with India, and there is a determination on our part to listen to every section of Indian opinion with the sole object of hammering out a workable Constitution and one acceptable to the divergent elements of the population, there is every reason to hope for success. But there must be no narrow prejudices, no condescension on our part, and no harbouring of unjust suspicion by India's delegates. As Burke said, "A great Empire and little minds go ill together." We are approaching a task of supreme difficulty, perhaps, the moment when the future of British Empire will be finally decided, and if we are to prove worthy of so great an opportunity, qualities of exceptional sympathy and foresight will be necessary.

TEXTILE MILLS & BOYCOTT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a matter of much regret to know that some people are trying to effect a boycott of some textile mills under the plea that they are managed or run by Europeans or because they use in their manufacture foreign yarn or cotton. I hear that some efforts are being made in some quarters by interested parties to place on black list of customers and dealers the Marsden and Monogram mills here. If it is true that would be very deplorable for the following reasons:—

As declared by people in the know these two mills are financed mostly by Indians and that the majority of Directors are also Indians and except only a very few European officers the entire establishments are manned by Indians. Would it not, therefore, affect first of all the interests of the Indian financiers, directors and shareholders and also cause untold sufferings to the Indian staffs and workers if by boycott these mills entirely stop running?

I hope all fair-minded people would admit that the cloth manufactured at these two mills has been found to be exceptionally good in quality as compared with many other mills, so much so that others are often imitating them. On the other hand it is also true that mostly British firms are patronized in the purchases of stores and machinery and that Indian firms or dealers are rarely encouraged there. For this reason only and also because these mills are managed by Europeans, they should not be boycotted in the manner it is being tried to be done.

I propose, therefore, that the Congress Boycott Committee or the local Swadeshi Sabha should in the first place allow these mills to be members of the latter body and they must be made to abide by its rules and regulations. It should be ruled inter alia that all members, having any European element, must expedite indianising their staffs or directrates, giving them certain legitimate time to effect the same, and that in purchasing cotton, yarn, coal, stores and machinery they should all give preference to Indian firms and to goods made in India and only in case where things are not obtainable of Indian manufacture they could purchase only Non-British articles, preferably through Indians, boycotting British goods completely.

If after that these mills do not abide by those rules and regulations they might be boycotted and the action would then be fully justified. But before giving them such opportunities if any efforts are made in that direction, it would be most undesirable and unfair. I would rather call it suicidal and destructive, because that would more affect the interests of most of our own people first and also it would—adversely reflect on us from a moral stand point.

Similar opportunities should also be given to the mills in Bombay under European matagement, whereby perhaps the danger of their having to close down on account of boycott be averted and it may possibly be a means to improve matters economically as well as politically.

I hope other right-minded persons, who could render some service to the cause, would do so by contributing their views in the matter quite dispassionately.—Yours, etc.,

PADAM P. D. GATI.
Ahmedabad, July 28.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT BROACH.

—:o:—

"Vikas" Ceases Publication.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 3.

Lokmanya Tilak anniversary was observed here on Friday last. All the municipal primary schools remained closed. The students of high schools also observed Hartal. Students took out a huge procession in the evening which went through the different localities of the city. A mammoth meeting was held in the evening at Sevashram. Sjt. Hiralal Narielwala, the municipal councillor, addressed the meeting.

BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES.

Last Saturday the fourth day of the boycott week was observed here as a Students' Day. Hundreds of students took prominent part in the boycott activities. In the morning at 10 a.m. all the students assembled in a meeting at Dashaland's Wadi. Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai addressed the meeting and exhorted the students to play a prominent part in the national movement. At noon the news about the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Serwani and others member of the working meeting spread like wild fire on the city. As a result the complete hartal was observed and the other items of the boycott programme were abandoned as a mark of respect to the arrested leaders. However in the evening a huge procession started from Dholikui and after taking a round in the city came to the Sevashram, where a monster meeting was held, Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai delivered a forceful speech, and appealed to the citizen to carry on the struggle with double vigour. Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai then moved a resolution congratulating the arrested leaders. Sjt. Motilal H. Vin further supporting the resolution condemned the ruthless repression of the Government. Mr. Omkarnath a well-known musician of Gujarat further supported the motion. Mr. B. M. Doctor in supporting the resolution said that the fresh arrests would give new life and impetus to the struggle. Sjt. Narielwala, an ex-M.I.C. remarked that the strong will and the grim determination to attend the goal of Swaraj of the Bombay citizens should be imitated by all. Next Sjt. Diwan in his usual eloquent style condemned the repressive measures of Bombay Government and said that the Sardar on the eve of his release told him in jail that he would either return to jail within a week or would set all of them free, and the time has proved that Sardar kept his word. Mr. Thakorlal Munshi's daughter supported the resolution on behalf of the women of Broach and the resolution was carried amidst the deafening cries of "Inquilab Zindabad."

MR. DIWAN AT NIKORA.

Mr. Diwan was invited by the residents of Nikora to relate his experiences of jail life at Sabarmati, from where he has recently returned. Mr. Diwan related his experiences and exhorted the villagers to be prepared for the struggle.

MUSLIM GIRLS' SUPPORT.

Mr. Diwan was entertained by the local Urdu girl school of Sakerkui. Mr. Ahmed Miyan Munshi and Mr. Sidibhai Masalawala paid glowing tributes to Mr. Diwan for his suffering in the cause of the country. Mr. Diwan in reply delivered a instructive lecture. It was gratifying to note that all the Muslim girls were plying taklies.

"VIKAS" OFFICE RAIDED.

Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai editor of "Vikas" and Sjt. Ramniklal Bukhadia printer, publisher and keeper of the Congress press were served with a notice under the press Ordinance. "Vikas" has ceased publication and the Congress press has been sealed. "Vikas" and the "Congress press" has been asked to furnish the security of Rs. 1,000. Security has been refused. "Vikas" was founded last year by the beloved and the most popular leader of Broach, Dr. Chandulal Mahilal Desai who is for the present is in the Yerwada Jail.

"FLAG WITHOUT CHARKHA NOT NATIONAL FLAG."

(Through Secretary Hindustan Seva Dal).

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that the tri-colour flag without "Charkha" cannot be the "National Flag."

It has been noticed that some shop-keepers are selling flags without "Charkhas" on them. So, I hope the public will take care and will not be misled.

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PHERY SANGH.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries Akhil Bharat Prabhat Phery Sangh requets that the following points be observed:—

1. No Prabhat Phery should start before 5 a.m. (S.T.)
2. No Prabhat Phery should sing near Mosques and Churches.
3. No Prabhat Phery should exchange obligations by giving and taking—Cocoanuts, Milk, Sweetmeats etc.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Established in 1911).

For 19 Years The Central Bank Of India.

is doing the following services tothe public:—

It encourages the habit of SAVING.	through its HOME SAVINGS SCHEME.
It guards valuable things.	through its SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.
It gives best opportunity for profitable investment of money.	through the issue of its CASH CERTIFICATES.
It provides facilities for safe management and distribution of estates during and after life-time.	through its EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO.
It gives all kinds of banking facilities to the Indian Trading world and the Public in general.	through its VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Only one visit is solicited to ascertain what AN INDIAN BANK. does for the comfort, safety and prosperity of the country.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Diarrhœa
will be stopped by taking KALZANA

Diarrhœa is caused by inflammation of the intestines, generally due to irritated nerves.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will provide your blood with the *Calcium* (lime) necessary to strengthen the inflamed areas. The swelling will be quickly reduced and the diarrhœa will be stopped. At the same time Kalzana will strengthen the nerves and soothe the inflammation.

"Six Kalzana tablets daily stopped the diarrhœa (in two severe cases) in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet."
writes **Dr. Zuntz**, the well-known Physician.

Your general Health, too, will greatly benefit by a course of Kalzana, because Kalzana tones up the whole system by conquering those weaknesses due to Calcium deficiency: general tiredness, inflammation of the skin, tooth decay and irritable nerves.

Come back to undisturbed health by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists and Bazars.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint

COMPLETE HARTAL AT BELGAUM

—:o:—

Action Of Bombay Police Condemned.

(Through the Karnatak Publicity Bureau.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 4.

Belgaum Shahpur observed yesterday complete hartal in honour of the arrests of Pt. Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Dr. Hardikar and others. A grand procession, led by the Mayor, Srjts. Potdar, Belvi, Narayanrao Joshi, Ankale and almost all prominent pleaders, and Drs. Kokatnur, Tergundi, Potdar, Joshi, Lokur, Hudli and other doctors, and leading merchants, students and ladies, paraded through the prominent streets of Belgaum. A public meeting was held in the Market Square. A resolution was moved by Srjt. Jivanrao Yalgi and supported by Srjt. Narayanrao Joshi, Dadasaheb Nargundkar and Gokhale, congratulating the twelve arrested leaders and the volunteers who suffered lathi blows and condemning the action of the Bombay Police and was passed amidst thundering cheers.

APPEAL NOT TO VOTE AT ELECTIONS.

Srjt. Narayanrao Joshi appealed to prospective members of the Legislative Council and Assembly not to stand, and voters not to vote in view of the serious situation in the country and also hearing the verdict of Pt. Malaviya and the Congress mandate. A separate procession and meeting took place at Thalakwadi extention where a similar resolution was passed.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
—:o:—
Aug. 4.
Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool.
Altenfels, Elbo, Humburg.

DEPARTURES.
—:o:—
Aug. 5.
Skuld, Roberg, Bangkok.
British Sailor, Anderson, Abadan
City of Wellington, Spencer, Liverpool.

LOADING.
—:o:—
Aug. 4.
Steamer Trekieve for London.
Steamer Unicoi for New York.

S S Castalia:—The G T Coy's steamer Castalia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S S Altenfels:—The L Edward Ltd, steamer Altenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer Skuld, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Sailor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S City of Wellington:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Wellington, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

MONDAY, 4th August, 1930.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, P-8, M M and Co.
3 City of Wellington Karachi 5-8 K Nixon and Co.
4 Hesione, Tuticorin, 6-8, J Finlay and Co.
6 Castalia, Karachi, 14-8, Graham T Co.
7 Shidzuoka Maru Japan 12-8 N Y Kaisha.
8 Bovenkerk Rotterdam 10-8, E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Stolzenfels, Hamburg, 6-3, L Edwards Ltd.
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-3, M M and Co.
14 City of Derby, New York, 7-8, F F Campbell and Co.
15 Sturmfels Hamburg 8-8 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Burma Maru, Japan, 7-3, O S Kaisha.
3 Bankura, P Gulf 3-8, M M and Co.
4 Vita Busrah 8-8 M M and Co.
14 Janaki, Cochin, 5-8, The Malabar Steamship Co.
15 Indira, M'Coast 6-8, The New Bombay Steamship Co Ltd.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.
B Gurna Rangoon NF, M M and Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 5-8, L Naranji and Co.
L/M Dalgoma, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Unicoi M Goa NF, L Edwards Ltd.
Q Skuld, Bangkok, 5-8, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Baroda 16-8 K N Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
FROM HAMBURG
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.
FROM GENOA
Cupo di Monti, 10-8-30, M Italana.
Oquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Venezie 10-8-30 Lloyd T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk 24-8 83 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.
Tampa 5-8-30 L Edward Ltd.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Bankura 31-7 30.
Skuld 31-7-30.
Parvati 31-7-30.
Jamnagar 31-7-30.
Talite 1-8-30.
City of Neurasth 30-7-30.
Benares 30-7-30.
Badarpur 30-7-30.
Kaiser-i-Hind 30-7-30.
City of Derby 31-7-30.
Hesione 1-8-30.
Tapanooli 1-8-30.
Padma 1-8-0
Mantua (Cargo brought from B. P. Stn. by carts). 1-8-30.
Unicol 2-8-30
Halldor 2-8-30.
Netravati 2-8-30.
Vita 2-8-30.
Shidymoka Maru 2-8-30.
Boreakirk 4-8-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 15-8-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-19-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 9-8-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 14-8-30, G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Derby 7-6-30, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Newcastle, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
Unicoi, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Hesione N F J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels, 8-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
Sturmfel, 8-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
Bovenkerk, 10-8-30, E D Sassoon and Co.
Essen, NF, Volkart Bros.

FOR DURBAN.
Karoa. NF, M M and Co.
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.
Bankura NF, M M Co.
Vita, NF, M M Co.

FOR KOBE.
Burma Maru, 7-8-30, O S Kaisha.
Shidzuku Maru 12-8-30 N Y Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalabala NF S S N Co.
Queda, NF, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Gurna NF, M M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 6,013, Headlane, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 4,170, Kelly, G T Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Hesione 2516 Williams J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Sturmfels 3834 Hadgerson L Edward Ltd.
Stolzenfels 4708 Frisins L Edward Ltd.
Essen, Volkart Bros.
Altenfels, 5,071, Elbo, L Edward Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.
C'Derby, 4,190, Payker, F F Campbell and Co.
City of NewCastle, F F Campbell and Co.
Unicoi, 3,703, Milde, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Burma Maru, 2,878, Shirai, O S Kaisha.
Shidzmoka Maru, 3,018, Ino, N Y Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, 2,043, Rowe, M M and Co.
Vita 1955 Betaugh M M Co.
Bankura, 1905 Darkee M M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalabala 2111 Roy S S N Co.
Queda, 2,329, Smith, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Gurna 2230 Brown M M Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karoa 3307 Fahley M M and Co
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Silverpine 3015 Irvine L Edward Ltd.
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadie, M M and Co.
Altenfels, 5,071 Elbo, L Edward Ltd.

EXPORTS.
—:o:—
Aug. 4.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—23 cases Bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 2 bales animal skin, S Joomabhoy; 47 bales animal skin, L Hassam; 14 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai and Co; 30 bales animal skin, H Oosman and Co; 12 bales animal skin, I Faiduliah; 3 bales woollen carpets, A K Ajnajonoff; 17 bales sawri cotton, G Suchedna; 300 cwts condiments, conjaji and Co; 179 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 153 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co.

For Marseilles:—10 bales sawri cotton, A Hajee.

S S Trekieve for London:—2000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—500 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts myrabollums, G Jimanlal and Co; 3,000 cwts Linseed, Strabss and Co; 2,503 cwts myrabollums, P Mathradas and Co; 60 bales cotton raw, V Carumsey, 62 bales cotton raw, C Suleman and Co; 299 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Katak and Co.

For Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 550 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Port Said:—6,790 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—4,200 cwts Groundnut oil cakes and 2,100 cwts Linseed, R J Daver; 1,000 cwts myrabollums, J Moolchand and Co; 20 bales sawri cotton, G Suchedina and Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Marseilles:—56 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

For Montreal:—62 bales woollen carpets Cox and King Ltd.

For Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

S S City of Derby for Liverpool:—61 bales wool raw, F F Campbell and Co; 14 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 8 bales wool raw, C Lister and Co; 2 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 300 cwts myrabollums, J Moolchand and Co.

For New York:—2 pots Rose oil, E Virji and Co; 20 bales goat skin, Shamjimal.

For Philadelphia:—63 bales wool, Shamjimal; 67 cks goat skin, Briskey Co; 45 cks goat skin, Deccan Tdg Co.

For Alexandretta:—55 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

For Port Sad:—80 bales cotton twit, A H Diab; 60 bales cotton yarn, A El Ltd.

S S Starnfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts Linseed, R Patel and Co; 3,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Breman:—55 bales cotton raw, Abdulrehman and Co.

S S Benenkirk for Ghent:—625 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—2,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 63 bales cotton raw, C Suleman and Co; 715 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros; 4,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

For Antwerp:—788 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 259 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 105 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 204 cwts groundnut, Volkart Bros.

For Molnis:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rottedam:—4,000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 6,120 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, 4,000 groundnuts, Strauss and Co.

S S Stalzenfels for Rotterdm:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—1,419 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—62 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 234 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Melbourne:—50 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal and Co.

IMPORTS.
—:o:—
Aug. 4.

S S Burma Maru, Agent the Osaka S Kaiha from Nagoya:—150 bales grey cotton shrtings, 50 bales grey cotton shirtings, 18 cases porcelain, 600 cases Asahi Beer, 266 cases Procelainware, 40 cases glassware, 18 pkg glassware.

From Osaka:—10 cases white cotton jaconets, 36 cases white cotton Nansooks, 34 cases white cotton Nansooks, 20 cases Red cotton cloth, 10 cases Enamelware, 24 cases cotton piece goods, 7 bales grey cotton yarn, 30 crates match papers, 9 cases cotton Hosiery goods, 50 bale grey cotton shirtings, 20 cases Rubber shoes, 3 cases Rubber shoes, 24 cases warp stop motion for Platts Loom, 23 barrels iron fittings, 4 cases meft pirn 2,9 cases brass circles, 10 cases bobbins, 6 case Celluloid bangles, 35 mica crucibles, 10 cases spinning accessories, 20 cases white zinc powder, 360 kegs white zinc pair, 9 cases Automobile parts, 7 crates Cycle Frames, 4 cases Dyed Cloth. 15 cases paper toys, 40 cases Glassware, 199 cases Glass Bangles, 15 cases Rubber Baloons, 25 cases Cycle fittings, 24 cases Brass circles, 25 bales Grey cotton yarn, 8 cases white cotton shirtings, 11 cases cotton hosiery goods, 74 cases cotton goods, 17 cases enamelware. 15 bales grey cotton shirtings, 5 cases cotton yarn, 3 cases rubber toys, 10 cases toys, 9 case cotton under sheets, 9 cases cotton stocking.

From Kobe:—10 cases rubber goods, 54 cases celluloid bangles 19 cases Rubber canvas shoes, 15 cases Refined camphor, 3 bales rubber goods, 10 cases rubber goods, 33 cases Rayon piecegoods, 40 cases black manganese, 7 bales straw mattings, 17 cases cotton hosiery, 10 cases spun silk yarn, 10 bales mattings, 6 cases match labels, 22 cases celluloid goods, 63 cases glassware goods, 21 cases bicycle parts, 25 cases cotton hosiery goods, 25 cases cotton goods, 16 cases white canvas shoes, 22 cases canvas shoes, 3,416 pieces Aspen Logs.

From Tokyo:—5 cases toys, 10 cases celluloid toys.

From Yokohama:—13 cases celluloid toys, 25 bales grey cotton shirtings.

From Moji:—37 cases glassware, 45 cases canvas shoes, 35 caes Vegetable wax, 1,500 cases Cement, 39 cases Straw boards.

From Hongkong:—16 cases silk goods, 20 cases mats, 231 cases fire crackers, 900 bags beans, 75 bags, dry ginger, 50 Tins chemicals.

From Canton:—825 bags cassia, 50 cases mats, 20 cases glassware.

From Shanghai:—567 bags Sesamum seeds, 195 bags beans.

From Singapore:—30 bags Danabatu, 2,489 bags sago flour, 543 bags betelnuts, 946 bags rattan, 286 bags gum benzarim, 20 bags gum copal, 432 pces planks, 200 cases caloo co'l, 39 cases auto parts.

From Penang:—162 slobs tin, 27 bags Pearl Tapioca.

From Colombo:—261 cases tea, 23 cases rubber.

S S City of New Castle, Agents F F Campbell and Co, from New York:—111 cases medicine, 137 cases cement, 595 cases Q Oats, 40 cases syrups, 35 cases cards, 267 gloves, 226 cases typewriters, 137 cases Alum circles, 137 cases machinery, 44 cases cells, 233 cases Auto parts, 142 cases paper, 50 cases baking powder, 138 cases batteries, 51 cases battery parts, 45 cases wheat flakes, 900 bales newspapers, 128 cases lamps, 82 cases globes, 380 cases tubes, 3,226 cases tires, 275 drums dyestuffs, 173 drums chemcals, 2,082 drums Lub oil, 120 drums Lub grease, 2 1/2 bdles Paraffin wax.

S S Holldor, Agents S S N Co, from Tuticorin:—30 bales cotton waste.

From Alleppey:—45 bdles coir mats, 153 bags dry ginger, 73 bags copra, 139 bags pepper.

From Cochin:—842 bdles coir yarn, 145 bdles coir rope, 159 bdles mats, 250 bdles Hooke shells.

From Calcutta:—3,039 bags cocoanuts, 303 bdles coir yarn, 130 bdles coir rope.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—
Bombay, Aug. 4.

The local Cotton market is closed to-day as a protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders. The market will remain closed on Tuesday, being the day of Mahatmaji's arrest.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Liverpool, Aug. 2.
Liverpool Wheat Market closed.
WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Sept. per bushel $85 — 5/8.
Dec. per bushel $90-1/2 — 1/2.
Mar per bushel $95 — 5/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Sept. 17.60 — 13.
Oct. 17.70 — 13.

WHEAT CABLE.
"Market nervous. Declined owing to better Canadian news and larger Winter estimates but Spring much reduced and Continental crop considerably less."

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, Aug. 1.
Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/. Prices per cwt:—
Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-15-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-12-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-3-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 12-12-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-5-0; Magnesim Chloride, German Rs. 3-3-0; Australian Mutton Tallow White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 10; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 10/; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, Enslish, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35/; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 29-4-0.
Prices per lb.:—
Hydro Sulphide B. S. F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-9; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-5-9.

SEQUEL TO BOMBAY. ARRESTS.
—:o:—
Calcutta Observes Hartal.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Calcutta observed a peaceful hartal to-day in honour of the arrest of Congress leaders in Bombay. Business premises in Indian quarters were closed. Vegetable markets throughout the city were also kept closed. No precautionary Police arrangements were noticed nor was any untoward incident reported.—Free Press.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 4.
B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 to Oct.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 November/January.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 13|16. Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32 Aug/Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 949
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 87 3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 104 1
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.87 5/32 2nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 7/16 4th instant
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 2nd instant
London/Paris 123.80 2nd instant
London/Belgium 34.810 2nd instant
London/Switzerland 25.06¼ 2nd instant
London/Italy 92.95 2nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 7/8 1st instant, £4-4-11 7/8 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 16 1st instant 15 7/8 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 15 15/16 1st instant 15 13/16 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 34 5/8 1st instant; 34 1/2 2nd instant
London Discounts 3 mos 2 9/32 per cent 1st instant; 2 9/32 per cent 2nd instant
Londo discounts 6 mos 2 21/32 per cent 1st instant; 2 21/32 per cent 2nd instant
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2½ per cent.
3 mos 3 per cent.
6 mos 3 per cent.
12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. Little China selling.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Aug. 4.
3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 63|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 90/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1935-70 Rs 73/7
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1935-50 Rs. 85|8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 96|10
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 99|15.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|15.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free), due 1939 Rs. 104|10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 103/4
Forward Rates 15th August Settlement:—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 63/3/0
5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 99|12.
Tone of Market:—No business.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Aug. 4.
3 Months Discounts 2 9/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 21/32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 1/4 p.c.
One month 2½ per cent.
Three and Six months 3 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1930.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

ANNIVERSARY OF LOKAMANYA TILAK

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

The tenth anniversary of Late Lok. Tilak was celebrated on the Tilak Memorial grounds on Friday evening last. Mr. Moonje was specially invited for the purpose and under his presidentship Mr. S. M. Mate, a teacher in the N.M. Vidyalaya, delivered a short speech on the Virtues of Tilak. He spoke for half an hour. But his voice did not reach the farthest ends of the meeting and, therefore, he had to abruptly close his speech, though it contained a skilful analysis of Tilak's qualities as a leader and an intellectual giant.

Dr. Moonje also spoke for about thirty minutes and took for his theme the physical development of Young Indians. He referred to Tilak's love of physical exercise and swimming etc., and urged, in broken but effective Marathi, the necessity of strength of muscles and nerves for young generations.

In this meeting itself, the new scheme of the Tilak Purse Fund Trust, prepared and carried out by "Kesari" and 'Mahratha" Trust, was read out. The pepole of the C.P. and Berar, Karnatak and Maharashtra had given to Tilak a fund of three lakhs of rupees to defray the costs of the Chirol case. Tilak acknowledged that as a moral debt and wished to be able to return the sum. It was not possible for him to do so, in his life-time. The two trustees of "Kesari" and Mahratta" Institute decided, however, to repay the debt to the provinces. Individual repayment was unthinkable. Therefore, "Kesari" and Mahratta" Institute has set apart three lakhs of rupees as a separate trust. It is divided into three parts, for the three provinces. The interest on the three lakhs is to be distributed annually to the three provinces in proportion to the sums paid by them to the Purse-Fund. Thus, the C. P. and Berar are to get every year, by way of its share of the total interest Rs. 5,000 Karnatak Rs. 1,250 and Maharashtra proper Rs. 8,000. The money is to be spent on national propaganda and constructive work in India and even outside. The interest of the three provinces is to be handed over to the three Boards of responsible leaders in those part.

This scheme has been received with the greatest satisfaction. There is no doubt that the money will certainly make a permanent provision for national work of a continuous character in the provinces which were nearest to Tilak's heart. The Trustees of "Kesari" and "Mahratta" Institute are being over flooded with congratulations on this vicarious but surely grateful repayment of the Purse-Fund in a grand manner.

ARRESTS IN BOMBAY.

The news of the Congress-leaders' arrests in Bombay reached Poona in the morning over the phone. The public was shocked to here it. Mr. Jayakar is still in Poona with his brief of negotiations. And while the talk was proceeding Bombay was taken by storm, as it were. The step is regarded as absolutely unwise. As soon as the news spread, the shops were closed. A procession of students, ladies, men, thousands in number, paraded through the streets with resounding cries. The procession was the hugest seen in Poona. The spirit of the people is being roused to an intense pitch here. Every day it is growing hot. The programme of the Swadeshi. Boycott week was amalgamated with the general programme of demonstrations in honour of the leaders' arrests in Bombay.

SWADESHI WEEK.

The activities of the week are going on. The Exhibition is being visited by hundreds every day. Cycle Prabhat Feries pass through the city. Hawking of Swadeshi articles was done by some ladies with wonderful success. Students of colleges also are hawking Swadeshi goods on their shoulders. The cyclo-styled bulletin is being daily issued. The two musical concerts held in aid of the week were responded to by the public very generously.

CONGRESS WEEK.

After the Boycott Week, the Swadeshi Week is to be observed. In the Camp, the Congress Week was celebrated from the 25th of July and Congress members were enrolled and lectures by Messrs. H. V. Tulpule, K. N. Phadke, Dhir, Vaghre and Mrs. Hansa Mehta were delivered. The programme of the Congress Week in the city will probably start from the 7th instant and intense propaganda for the enlistment of members will be carried out. A Prisoner's Day is also to be observed and other items of work will also be decided andput into execution under the active and able guidance of Mr. Deshpande of the Satyagraha Shibir.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

—:o:—

Printing House Opened.

Shriman Pratap Seth of Amalner opened the new press buildings of the A. V. Griha on Thursday in the presence of a gathering of distinguished citizens. Mr. V. G. Ketkar, Secretary of the Griha, described in details the attempts made by the institution for imparting industrial education along with the literary curriculum. After an experience of eight years he had come to the conclusion that the apprentice-system was a failure and that the institution should have its own industrial departments affiliated to the high-school to make satisfactory provision for regular courses in manual training. As a beginning, the Loksangraha Press was purchased in 1929. The total investment upto this time is Rs. 1,500. The press is to be run as a regular business concern and the profits are to be utilised for the institution. Very shortly other departments will be opened and regular courses in all branches will be started. Mr. S. R. Date, B.A., a life-worker of the Institution gave a short history of the Loksangraha Press, after which Mr. G. S. Khair explained the plan for an industrial High School to be developed within the next six or seven years. Mr. K. V. Gokhale announced his intention of giving a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Griha for industrial purposes.

The President in his speech said that he knew the institution for many years and appreciated the work it is doing. The two features which appealed him most were the industrial and religious education imparted to the students. He then declared the buildings opened. The function ended after distribution of pan and attar. The following donations were announced:—

1. Mr. K. V. Gokhale Rs. 10.000.
2. Mr. M. Y. Govaikar Rs. 1,000.
3. Mr. G. N. Modak (photographic material) Rs. 600.
4. Shreemati Jamnabai N. Dwarkadas Rs. 500.
5. Mr. N. V. Thatte, Nagpur Rs. 500.
6. Seth Ramdas Kisandas, Bhor, Rs. 500.
7. Shreemati Madanbai S. Chapwale for the Nasik Branches, Rs. 500.

And others amounting to Rs. 1,055.

CHARGES AGAINST PATIALA NOT SUBSTANTIATED.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The Government of India have issued a communique, that the Fitzpatrick Enquiry Report reveals that the evidence has failed to substantiate the charges against the Maharaja of Patiala.—A. P.

LILLE TEXTILE WORKERS ON STRIKE

—:o:—

1,00,000 INVOLVED

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Lille.—The Executive of the Textile Workers Trade Union has decided on the strike to begin to-day for increased wages and as a protest against the workers' contribution under the National Insurance Act. About 100,000 workers are involved.—Reuter.

Appeal For Funds For Ex-Services Welfare Society

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 4.

To-day being the sixteenth anniversary of Britain's entry into the Great War, Sir Frederick Milteer, President of the E—Services Welfare Society, appeals for contributions to the Society which helps mentally disabled and neurasthenics among the Ex-Servicemen. He points out that "there are in our midst approximately 100,000 sailors and soldiers suffering tortures of hell as a result of war service."—Reuter.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.

—:o:—

Assaults On Peaceful Volunteers

The following Resolution was passed by the Ahmedabad Municipality, at its meeting on Thursday the 31st July:—

That this meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality has learnt with regret, that country liquor is being sold illegally at numerous unlicensed places, openly, and servants of liquor shop owners move about with liquor, soliciting passers-by to drink and that country and foreign liquor is allowed to be sold outside the licensed hours, i.e. from 6 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., over and above the usual hours. The Board desires to put on record its vigorous protest against, the illegal sale of liquor at unlicensed places, and the additional hours allowed for the sale of the country and foreign liquor and request the Government through the Collector of Ahmedabad to take immediate and effective steps to stop such illegal sales.

This Board has further learnt with horror about the frequent assaults, intimidation and harassment committed on innocent peaceful labour volunteers, male and female. It requests the authorities, and particularly the District Magistrate, and the Superintendent of Police, to take proper measures for the prevention of such attacks in future. It also requests an inquiry ot be made in the matter of the said assaults and to suspend the licences of the licensees concerned, and their servants, and to institute the proceedings under Section 107 of the C. P. Code.

VILLAGE PROPAGANDA.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 2.

Another Jatha of 6 students has left Amritsar for village propaganda under the orders of the Punjab Students' War Council.—Free Press.

The Sikhs' Part.

—:o:—

How Congress Volunteers Withstood Lathi Charge

The following statement is issued by Sardar Jamiat Singh, Secretary of the Akali Dal Bombay, regarding Lokamanya Tilak's procession:—

The Akali Dal, Bombay, is proud of the prosecution of two Sikh ladies along with the leaders of the highest rank in India. Shrimati Harnam Kaur, wife of Sirdar Kharak Singh is the captain of the Akali Ladies' Jatha. She was denied the privilege of prosecution on the 1st June last when she was arrested with Mrs. Lila Munshi at Wadala. She led the Akali ladies Jatha on the Esplanade Maidan National Volunteers' rally and though got severe blows did not agree to go to the Hospital for treatment and got her wounds dressed herself. She has led the Ladies' Jatha on all occasions and done considerable work in Desa Sevika Sangha. The other lady, Shrimati Amrut Kaur, is the wife of Sirdar Jamiat Singh, Secretary of the Akali Dal.

Great was the rejocing among the members of the Akali Dal, Bombay on Friday afternoon when it was announced by the B. P. C. C. that they will be given the privilege to form the vanguard of the procession. The secret prayers were offered before Lokmanya's Samadhi on the Chowpatty sands and the procession moved gloriously along the crowded streets of Bombay led by our illustrious Congress president Mrs. Hansa Mehta. The whole night the Sikh Volunteers remained standing without resting for a minute and sang the national songs of the time of Guru Govind Singh. The "field" was ringing with the cries of "Sat Sri Akal" every now and then. The volunteers were attacked from all sides and when the lathi blows could not produce any effect they were removed bodily from their posts, sometimes by 6 policemen at a time, and thrown on the pavement.

Sirdar Varyam Singh, the holder of the National Flag though severely beaten by three police sergeants at a time would not budge an inch from the field and though unconscious still held the flag in his hands with determination like death. Not one member of the Jatha numbering 30 escaped punishment and all but 6 were removed to the Congress Hospital. These 6 Akalis did not leave the "field" but as soon as they sufficiently recovered, collected all the people standing on the roadsides and formed a procession led by Sirdar Partap Singh, President of the Akali Dal and followed by thousands of souls proceeded towards Flora Fountain along Hornby Road. Thousands joined on the way and it reached the Congress House escorted by several ambulances.

BENGAL P. C. C. RAIDED AGAIN

—:o:—

Officer-In-Charge Arrested

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The officer in charge of the B. P. C. C. was arrested, following the usual Police raid of the B. P. C. C. office this evening.—Free Press.

BOMBAY KANARITES SUPPORT BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Also India's Claim For Complete Independence.

The Blavatsky Lodge Hall on French Bridge was overcrowded with the Kanara residents of Bombay, on Sunday afternoon, to give their wholehearted support to the present Boycott programme of the Congress and to fight for achieving Complete National Independence. They met at a public meeting convened under the auspices of various local Canara institutions and a large number of youths were present to assure the Congress leaders to do their utmost to fight Freedom's battle. Professor Dharamanand Kansambi of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp and the Parel Congress office, in the course of his presidential speech, exhorted the Bombay Kanarites to boycott British goods and help the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee by becoming Boycott volunteers. He also emphasised the importance of the working class people joining the Congress and, therefore, called upon the youthful members of the Kanara community to carry the message of Independence in the local mill area.

Mr. Puthli and Mr. Shethi associated themselves with all that was said by Prof. Dharmanand Kausambi. The latter, on behalf of the Kanara students assured the President that they as students were determined to assist the present movement by enlisting themselves as volunteers to carry on the boycott work and to serve in the Mill areas.

BOYCOTT AND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

The meeting then passed three resolutions in support of (1) India's claim for Complete National Independence, (2) Boycott of British goods and (3) stiesing of the present programme of the Congress.

Mr. Shaikh, in associating himself with the speakers who supported the resolutions, opined that the time had come for the Congress to realise that Government a positive programme based on the immediate economic interests of the workers and peasants shoul be chalked out. He agreed with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who had suggested such a course of action at the meeting of the Allahabad Congress Committee in February last.

Prof. Kausambi, in his concluding remarks, wholeheartedly agreed with Mr. Shaikh with the views expressed by him.

The meeting concluded at a late hour.

NAGPUR LETTER.

—:o:—

Educational Institutions Closed.

(From a Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Aug. 2.

It seems the tide of repression is now coming over to these provinces. Mr. Ruikar, a local pleader, and President of the G. I. P. Railway Union was arrested on the 31st July at 2 p.m. in the Bar-room under Section 108. He has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. On the same day nine volunteers were arrested for picketing Messrs. Bilimoria's liquor shop. The police made a dramatic arrest at 9 p.m. Yesterday, the news of Mr. Tekekar's arrest, who had gone to Talegaon was also received. The city observed a 'hartal'.

COLLEGES CLOSED INDEFINITELY.

The Morris College students observed 'hartal' yesterday with the consequence that the College was closed 'sine die'. The reasons, that the Principal gives are "the disturbance created partly by the students themselves and partly by the outsiders." For similar reasons the Science College was also closed on the 30th July. The Agriculture College is closed indefinitely. The Engineering, the Medical, and the Patwardhan High Schools have also been closed for an indefinite period. In short all the Government educational institutions have been declared closed. The incumbents of the hostels of the respective institution were ordered to vacate at once.

Picketing the liquor shops is going on as usual by a fresh batch of volunteers. Some College students are enrolling themselves as the Congress volunteers.

GROWING "MISTRUST" OF BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Mr. Slocombe's "Profound And Melancholy" Conviction.

The "Daily Herald" in publishing the final despatch from India from Mr. Slocombe says:—

The position in India is summed up in this, his concluding article, by Mr. George Slocombe, our Special Correspondent, who is returning to Paris after his two months' investigation.

BOMBAY, July 6.

Political interest here is now specially centred in a new announcement which Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, is expected to make before the Legislative Assembly at Simla on Wednesday.

On the nature of his statement, it may be frankly said that Liberals who now hesitate between apathetic participation in the Round Table Conference and the blunt refusal to go to London will base their decision.

Several prominent Moderate leaders have expressed to me their fear that the Government will merely reiterate its policy of firm repression of lawlessness on the one hand and the pursuit of avenues of conciliation on the other.

The arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru and the general increase in repressive measures has given an atmosphere of extreme political mistrust to the meeting of the Legislative Assembly at Simla this week.

ABSTENTIONS.

Congress members will, of course be absent, but there will be other conspicuous abstentions, including prominent Hindus who have been hitherto classed as Moderates.

The attitude of the Mohammedan community, which is considerably less organised and politically articulate than the Hindu, was unmistakably revealed at the meeting of Moslem leaders in Simla on Friday.

Mention of the Simon Report provoked a storm of divergent opinion, which ended in mutual recriminations between the delegates regarding their qualifications to speak for the Mohammedan community.

When one sees the enormous crowds that flock to meetings, or march in processions under the Congress flag, and hears the same opinion, sympathetic to Congress and hostile to the Government, from Sikh or Mahommedan, Hindu or Parsi, high-caste Brahmin or sweeper of depressed classes,

one wonders where that "vast majority of law-abiding and peace-loving citizens," so often referred to in Government declarations, may be found.

THEIR "SILENT REPROACH."

Hostility towards Britain is steadily growing, but beyond one or two trifling acts of hooliganism the tiny English community has lived, and is still living in the midst of this teeming population in perfect safety.

The attitude of most crowds, however, vast to an isolated Englishman who ventures among them is one of silent reproach rather than of open resentment.

Nevertheless, our position in India is not reassuring.

At one time Indians' attitude to us was about equally compounded of fear, respect, and dislike.

Then the second factor in their attitude disappeared.

The first is rapidly disappearing, and soon, unless the situation is dramatically altered, dislike alone will dominate in the bearing of Indians towards Britain.

Such is my profound and melancholy conviction on the eve of my departure from this country.

ILKAL ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

Resolve Not To Use Foreign Yarn.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUNAGUND, Aug. 1.

Dr. Hardikar of the H. S. Dal and Shrimati Sitabai Balavalli of Bombay and some leading Seva Dal workers of Bagalkot arrived at Ilkal on the 25th ultimo at 5 p.m. On his arrival, Dr. Hardikar inspected the Satyagraha Camp. At 8 p.m. Dr. Hardikar and Mrs. Sitabai Balvalli addressed a meeting at the Gandhi Chowk. Mr. Tippanna Shastri Kalli presided. The Doctor appealed to the people to join the national movement in big numbers and continue it till Swarajya is won. Mrs. Sitabai Balvalli told the audience how the women of Bombay are taking the lead and said that the women of Bombay and Poona have decided not to buy Ilkal Sarees in future She requested the Nekars to use the "Swadeshi" yarn only. The president also made a spirited appeal and exhorted the people to join the Satya Yodha started by Mahatma Gandhi.

The same night Dr. Hardikar met the leading merchants of the place in a conference. The members of the Chamber of Commerce also were present. They all decided not to buy even a single yarn of foreign mills and took a vow in the presence of Dr. Hardikar.

Dr. Chunilal Bose Dead.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Raibahadur Dr. Chunilal Bose, a distinguished medical man of Calcutta, died on Saturday at Ranchi. Before retiring, the deceased was professor of chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College and occupied many important posts, being elected the Vice-President of the First Indian Medical Congress in 1894 and the Sheriff of Calcutta in 1921. He took keen interest in social welfare work.—Free Press.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT BULDANA.

—:o:—

Number Of Arrests.

(From a Correspondent.)

BULDANA, Aug. 3.

Civil disobedience in respect of Forest laws commenced at Buldana (Berar) on August 1. The place selected for disobedience forms part of reserved forest and is close to the Buldana—Malkapur road, about 1½ miles from Buldana. Five volunteers from Malkapur started for breaking the forest laws on the first day. They were taken in a huge procession. About 8,000 people including more than 1,000 ladies accompanied the Satyagrahis. The Deputy Commissioner, the D. S. P., the D. F. O. were present in the forest with their subordinate staff. Amidst cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", the volunteers broke the forest laws by cutting grass and trees without getting a license. All of them were arrested but four were immediately released. The fifth Shriyut Jankilalji was tried under the Forest Act and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500. No punishment was awarded in default. Jankilalji refused to pay the fine and was released. A huge meeting was held in the evening to congratulate the Satyagrahis.

TELEGRAM HELD UP.

Next day a fresh batch of five volunteers again marched to the place and broke the forest laws in the presence of thousands of men and women and Government officers. Nobody was arrested today. The volunteers were taken in procession through the town and congratulated. A fresh batch will again be despatched to-morrow. The movement is expected to spread through the villages in the district in the next few days.

Yesterday's news was sent to you by a press telegram and the postal authorities refused to send the message as objectionable.

INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA SUPPORT NATIONAL CAUSE.

—:o:—

Practical Help At Protest Meeting.

IMPERIAL, California July 1.

The Secretary of the Hindustan Welfare and Reform Society writes:—

Hindustan Welfare and Reform Society of Imperial Valley, Southern California, held a special meeting upon the 11th. day of May, 1930 to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. The history of the All India Congress, the great work it has undertaken, and its programme were explained and stirring lectures and effective speeches were given about the present situation in Mother India. The sacrifices of our Highly respected and honored leaders, and the carrying on of the Non-Violence Civil Disobedience Campaign was indelibly printed upon the minds of the people whilh can not fade from their memories.

Throughout the meeting, unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed. The climax was reached when an appeal for funds was made for the wounded Satyagrahi volunteers. Six thousand Rupees were subscribed to on the spot, which have since been cabled to Pundit Moti Lal Nehru, acting President of the Congress.

MESSAGE TO VOLUNTEERS.

"Comrades, your supreme sacrifices in voluntarily submitting to assaults irresistibly draws people toward you. It is our fervent hope that when the call comes, we, the Indians abroad, shall not be found wanting. Unbiased people, the world over, are convinced of the justice of your cause and with keen interest are watching the outcome."

Of the subscribers, Mr. Roda Singh of Saihjre, Patiala gave 125 dollars, Messrs. Atta Mohd. Khan of Jarahan, Ludhiana, Sucha Singh of Lalton Ludhiana, Umar Din of Aimankazian, Jullundar gave 100 dollars each, and 162 members of the Society contributed various smaller sums.

ABANDONING OF BOYCOTT WOULD PROVE A TRAGEDY.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji cables from Paris under Saturday's date:—

"Considering the spirit of parliamentary debates it would be a tragedy to abandon the boycott of British goods even if Mahatmaji accepts the Round Table Conference on definite assurances.

We shall be flooled again if we trust the promises given. Even if the Labour Government continue in office they will throw us overboard."

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